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BOMBAY:
Pinted & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,903—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1892.

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| B.L. SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W.D.G. Worcester | 31st „ |
| | | | | 1893. |
| †* ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1200 | L. H. Moule | 7th Jan. |
| B.L. VALETTA | 4919 | 1000 | R. F. Briscoe | 14th „ |
| † PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | 21st „ |
| B.L. PEKIN | 3908 | 750 | T. S. Angus | 28th „ |
| † SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 4th Feb. |
| B.L. ORIENTAL | 5045 | 1200 | L. H. Moule | 11th „ |
| † PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | 18th „ |
| B.L. VICTORIA | 6268 | 1500 | A. W. Adamson | 25th „ |
| † SIAM | 3050 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 4th March. |
| B.L. THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 11th „ |
| † ASSAM | 3060 | 500 | T. F. Creery | 18th „ |
| | | | | Tuesday 5 p.m. |
| Ex.M. PENINSULAR | 5045 | 1200 | A. C. Loggin | 21st March. |
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| B.L. SHANNON | 4189 | 800 | E. Crewe | 25th March. |
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| B.L. ROME | 5545 | 1200 | A. B. Daniell | 8th „ |
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| | | |
|---|---|---|
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| 30th Nov. | 28th Dec. | 24th „ |

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|---|---|---|---|
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY,
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.

THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Gray Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.

Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.

BASU AND NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 497 High Holborn, LONDON.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
### GAIETY THEATRE.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
Director ..................Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.
PROGRAMME:—
A NEW INDIAN OPERA IN TWO ACTS.
"THE NAUTCH GIRL."
BY EDWARD SOLOMON
(THE RAGE OF LONDON.)
CAST OF CHARACTERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Punka | (The Rajah of Chutneypore) | Mr. P. B. Bathurst. |
| Indru | (his son) | Mr. E. Fearnley. |
| Pyjama | (The Grand Vizier) | Mr. Harry Hall. |
| Baboo Currie | (Proprietor of Nautch Troupe) | Mr. Munro. |
| AND | | |
| Chinna Loofa | (Punka's Poor Relation) | Miss Vera Patey. |
| Suttee | (a Poor Relation) | Miss Milne. |
| Hollee Beebee | (Nautch Girls) | Miss Ethel Mackay. |
| Banyan | (Nautch Girls) | Miss Madie Bennett. |
| Kallee | (Nautch Girls) | Miss Williams. |
| AND | | |
| Bumbo | (An Idol) | Mr P. W. Willard. |

ACT I.
STREET IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF CHUTNEYPORE.
ACT II.
COURTYARD OF THE RAJAH'S PALACE.
The following Dances will be introduced:—
The INDIAN NAUTCH DANCE,
The TURKISH SKIRT DANCE,
The SKELETON DANCE ECCENTRIQUE,
The FRENCH BURLESQUE DANCE,
And the PAS DE QUATRE.

The Scenery for this Production painted by the Company's Scenic Artist, MR. SMYTHE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16; Box Seats, Rs. 4; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2; and Pit, Re. 1. Military and Navy in Uniform, Half-Price to Second and Back Seats.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

The Indian Decorations have been kindly loaned by
TELLERY & Co.,
INDIAN ART GALLERY.

---

### NOVELTY THEATRE.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
(LA BELLE SIFFLEUSE.)
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. ARTHUR TAYLOR,
Who has just arrived by the Mail Steamer from London.

PART I.
1 Overture..................Fra Diavolo ..........Auber.
String Band.
2 Song..................Nazareth ..................Gounod.
Mr. Arthur Taylor.
(With Orchestral Accompaniment.)
3 Bolero ..................Mosszkouki.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
(With Orchestral Accompaniment.)
4 Scherzo ..................In B Flat Minor .......Chopin.
Mr. Edgar Hulland.
5 Song ..................Ho! Jolly Jenkin (Ivanhoe)..Sullivan.
Mr. Arthur Taylor.
6 (a) Chaconne / (b) Valse.................. Durand.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.

PART II.
7 Selection..................Pirates of Penzance ...Sullivan.
Band.
8 a Souvenir ......De Hassral..................Tzchaikowsky.
b Gavotte.......Leonora ..................Dainlo.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
9 Song..................A Warrior Bold..........S. Adams.
Mr Arthur Taylor.
10 Grande Polonaise ..................Liszt.
Mr. Edgar Hulland.
11 Il Bacio ..................Arditi.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
(With Orchestral Accompaniment).
12 Selection..................Ceque Dansait Grand mere Capriee..........Walker.
Band.

Prices, Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.
Box Plan at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld.
T. V. TWINNING.

---

### CITY LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Vessel. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| CITY OF EDINBURGH | Wm. Frame | 3,229 | 2nd Dec. |

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck, Baths, Punkahs, and comfort for First Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.

Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1892.

---

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, Per s.s. EMIN, ARRIVED from ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, and LAMU, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for COUNTER SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be made before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed No claims will be admitted after the vessel leaving port and after the removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane, near Agra Bank.
Bombay, 17th November, 1892.

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### NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES to the STAMP OFFICE, for one year, from the 11th Proximo, will be received by the Undersigned, up to 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 26th Current.

Further particulars to be learnt at the Office.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent of Stamps.
Bombay, General Stamp Office, 16th November, 1892.

---

### Rs. 70 REWARD.

A WHITEHEAD TORPEDO having been LOST outside Bombay Harbour. Notice is hereby given that the above REWARD will be paid to any person recovering the same and delivering it on Board one of Her Majesty's Ships. The Torpedo is stuck in the mud in 9 fathoms of water, 3¼ miles S. S. W., from the Prongs Lt., and 3 miles N. W. from the Outer Light Vessel or with the Sunk Rock Light in line with the Prongs Lt., 3½ miles from the latter.

---

### THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
### UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

**SECURITY.**—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

**LIBERALITY.**—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

**ECONOMY.**—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.

Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

---

### THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £2,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £ 250,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £ 223,000 |
| UNCALLED CAPITAL | £1,750,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS......2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

| | |
|---|---|
| 12 Months | 4½ per cent. per Annum. |
| 6 Months | 4 " " |
| 3 Months | 3 " " |

For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

## NOTICES.

### BOMBAY MOFUSSIL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

PATRONESS:—LADY HARRIS.

THIS ASSOCIATION SENDS NURSES to all Parts of the Presidency.

Apply SISTER IN CHARGE,
Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

---

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned for the ERECTION of NEW PREMISES on Hornby Row.

The Drawings, Specifications, and Estimates can be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, where Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, and no Tender will be received later than Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
Rampart Row, Fort,
Bombay, 12th November, 1892.

---

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 4 lots of SCRAP TIMBER now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 11th November, 1892.

---

### B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of about 360 Tons PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AXLE OIL, for the year 1893, will be received by the Company's Agent at his Office, up to Gun-fire, on MONDAY, the 28th instant.

The Petroleum Oil must be of quality equal to that imported by Messrs. T. R McLellan and Co. of Karachi, and only the tenders of recognized importers will be considered.

The Oil to be delivered in monthly instalments of about 30 Tons per month in wagons at the Company's General Stores, Parel, at the Contractor's risk in good stout sound casks or iron drums.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Petroleum Oil," and a deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany the tender without which it will not be considered.

Government Papers or other Securities should be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

E. S. LUARD,
Ag. Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.
Parel Works, 14th November, 1892.

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### COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

---

### TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, &c.

IT IS desired to ESTABLISH an HOTEL at the Hill Station of Chikalda, Berar, and the Local Administration is prepared TO LET the Government Dak Bungalow at a nominal rent for this purpose if suitable arrangements can be made with a desirable tenant. Full particulars on application to the Deputy Commissioner Ellichpur.

WARREN HASTINGS, Capt.,
Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpur District.
Ellichpur, 12th November, 1892.

---

### COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).
ESTABLISHED 1885.

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | Rs. 6,30,000 |
| RESERVED FUNDS AND REST | Rs. 5,55,867 |
| CAPITAL UNCALLED | Rs. 3,70,000 |
| Total Security | Rs. 15,55,867 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Per cent. per annum | for 12 months. | Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity. |
| 4½ | Do. do. | for 9 months. | |
| 4 | Do. do. | for 6 months. | |
| 3 | Do. do. | for 4 months. | |

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.
6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.

Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

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### AURUNGABAD CANTONMENT WATER SUPPLY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to noon on the 1st of December, 1892, for the following items of work in connection with the above Water Work:—

1ST—The construction of about a mile of infiltration tunnel and Duct sunk fifteen feet below the bed of the Wohor River. The same to be built of brick in lime mortar, the sides being pierced and provided with dry brick percolating screens.

The bed of the River is sand and rock, which will entail pumping and blasting operations.

2ND.—The construction of a covered Service Reservoir. The sides and floor being concrete and the roof concrete arches, supported on rolled iron beams.

3RD.—The laying and jointing of 5½ miles of cast iron main and the supply and fixing of sluice valves, air valves, and stand posts.

The above items of work may be tendered for separately, but preference will be given to the tenderer who will contract for the whole work. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 1,000 Rupees, to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender. Unsuccessful tenderers will have the deposit returned to them within a week of depositing same.

A further deposit of 5 per cent. will have to be made by the contractor whose tender may be accepted, and 5 per cent. will be withheld from monthly payments for work done. The total deposit, viz., 10 per cent. will be refunded after a period of three months during which time the work will have to be maintained by the contractor.

Further information can be obtained from the Divisional Engineer, Western Division, Aurungabad, and Plans and Specifications can be seen in his Office.

The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

W. MARRETT,
Divisional Engineer, Western Division,
H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D., Aurungabad.

## FOR SALE.

### NOTICE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, at some distance from the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to

S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A.,
Architects, &c.
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

---

### CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.
FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Elliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

---

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

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FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

---

### SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One Star | | Rs. 32 per doz. |
| Two " | Liqueur | " 34 " |
| Three " | do. | " 36 " |
| Five " | do. | " 40 " |
| Five " | Special do. | " 42 " |

OLD "GLENFARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

| | |
|---|---|
| One Star | Rs. 28 per doz. |
| Three " | " 30 " |

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

---

### HOCKS AND MOSELLES.
FOR SALE.—JUST LANDED.

| | 1 doz. Qts.<br>Rs. a. | 2 doz. Pts.<br>Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| SPARKLING | 36 0 | 39 0 |
| STILL:— | | |
| BODENHEIMER | 17 8 | 20 0 |
| MOSELBLUMCHEN | 20 8 | 23 0 |
| HOCHHEIMER | 23 8 | 26 0 |
| LIEBFRAUMILCH | 29 8 | 32 8 |

Apply to
BREUL & Co.,
28, Medows Street.

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### BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 286,545 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House.

---

TO LET a very desirable House on Waudby ROAD, admirably adapted for a Club, Hotel, or a Chummery. It commands a charming view of Malabar Hill and an excellent position. Apply to

P. BYRAMJI,
House Agent,
2, Hornby Row.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £ 1,000,000. |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £ 500,000. |
| RESERVE FUND | £ 100,000. |

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO. KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

---

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ 33,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, ESQ., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, ESQ., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, ESQ., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

---

### COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital and Reserves | Rs. 15,55,867 |
| Working Capital | " 1,09,38,688 |

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July, 1892.

---

### THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

| | |
|---|---|
| Twelve Months | Rs. 26 |
| Six Months | " 13-8 |

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 8d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

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# SPECIAL NOTICE.
I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
## MELACHRINO'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

| NON PLUS ULTRA. | Rs. a. | FIRST QUALITY. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 Medium Extra Fine | 5 0 | No. 7 Small, for Ladies | 3 8 |
| " 1 Large " " | 5 12 | " 5 Medium | 4 0 |
| | | " 4 Large | 4 12 |
| | | " 6 Largest | 5 8 |

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

---

## THE COMING SEASON.
## A SPECIAL QUOTATION.
## TROPICAL FLANNELS.

| | |
|---|---|
| SLEEPING SUITS, with Girdle | Rs. 10 8 |
| SHIRTS, COLLARS attached, Silk Bands | " 5 8 |

ECONOMY AND DURABILITY,
ABSORBENT AND COMFORTABLE,
CASH OR V.-P. POST.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

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## ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

| | Rs. as. | | Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 Carte D' Visite, Full | 3 0 | 6 Cabinet, Full | 6 0 |
| 12 " " " | 5 0 | 12 " " | 9 0 |

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

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|---|---|
| 6 Photos, small, our Invention | Re. 1 4 |
| 12 Photos, small, our Invention | Rs. 2 0 |

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## VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

---

## "BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BAHADUR REGALIAS | 6 | inches long, in boxes of | 50 |
| BAHADUR PRINCESSES | 5 | " " | 50 |
| BAHADUR No. 1 | 4½ | " " | 100 |
| BAHADUR " 2 | 4 | " " | 100 |
| BAHADUR " 3 | 3¾ | " " | 100 |
| BAHADUR MANILLAS | 4 | " " | 100 |
| BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS | 3 | " " | 200 |

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

---

### MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

An acknowledgment of confidence in the ability of a professional must afford gratification under any circumstances. Testimonials free on application.

II.

Dear Mrs. BOND,—
I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London.
Please give bearer my belt.
Yours affectionately,
E. E.
Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel.

III.

Extract.
ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.
My Dear Mrs. BOND,—
. . . . I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c.
Yours affectionately,
E. E.

IV.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness; she is clever; has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well-doing.
G. G.
Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.

---

### SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

---

### INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

---

### KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

## INSURANCES.

### THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

---

### COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy
CAN BE SECURED IN THE
### ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| At age 20 next birthday | Rs. | 7 7 0 |
| At age 25 | do. | " | 8 5 0 |
| At age 30 | do. | " | 9 7 0 |
| At age 35 | do. | " | 10 14 0 |
| At age 40 | do. | " | 12 11 0 |
| At age 45 | do. | " | 15 0 0 |

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actua[illegible]
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, [illegible]
or any Loca[illegible]
Agent throughout I[illegible]

---

### INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| The NORT[illegible] CAPITAL | |
| The GENE[illegible] SSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, | £ 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSA[illegible] SURANCE Co., ANCE Co., [illegible] ESERVE FUND., | " 3,000,000 |
| The NORTH [illegible] IC FIRE INSURANCE Co., [illegible] AL | M 6,000,000 |
| The HAMBURG [illegible] FIRE INSURANCE Co. | " 7,500,000 |
| The FIRE INSU[illegible] IEN FIRE IN- CAPITAL [illegible] ITAL | " 6,000,000 |
| The BALOISE [illegible] E Co., of 1877, Co., CAPITAL | " 2,600,000 |
| The BATAVIA [illegible] INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs 10,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG F[illegible] INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl 3,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSUR[illegible] INSURANCE SULINDE," CAPI[illegible] | " 2,000,000 |
| MARINE [illegible] CE Co., "IN- [illegible] AL | " 1,000,000 |
| The GENERAL M[illegible] ANCE Co., CAPI[illegible] SERVE FUND [illegible] RINE INSUR- | |
| The NEW SWISS-L[illegible] AL, inclg. RE- PORT INSURANC[illegible] | £ 3,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA M[illegible] LOYD TRANS- ANCE Co., CAPITA[illegible] Co., CAPITAL. | Frs 4,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl 3,000,000 |
| The NETHERLANDS-INDIA INSUR- FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITA[illegible] | " 2,000,000 |
| [illegible] | [illegible],050,000 |
| The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL | M 4,000,000 |

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

---

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

| | |
|---|---|
| Absolute Security Funds now exceed | £8,486,434 |
| Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to | £7,894,357 |

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fire Premium for 1875 | £742,552 |
| " 1880 | £833,078 |
| " 1885 | £966,107 |
| " 1891 | £1,607,030 |

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

| | |
|---|---|
| ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to | £4,546,577 |
| TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS | £7,894,357 |

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1881 | £4,673,299 | 1891 | £7,894,357 |
| 1886 | £5,672,041 | | |

Increase of Funds in 10 years ..................£3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

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## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 1,040 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 9 pr. ct. | 1,025 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 9 pr. ct. | 940 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 110 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £20 |
| Char. Mercantile | 30,000 | £25 | £25 | 5 pr. ct. | 150 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | all | £1 | £32 |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12½ | 6 pr. ct. | 185 |
| New Oriental Bank | 50,000 | £10 | all | 6 pr. ct. | Ni |
| Silver Share | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Last Dividend. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,000<br>750 | 200<br>50 | 200<br>150 | 10<br>7½ | 260<br>195 |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 40 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 89 |
| Bapty Brothers | 6,625 | 200 | 185 | 18 | 42 |
| Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited | 1,250 | 100 | all | Nil. | 100nom |
| Bombay Fir Insurance | 600 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,100 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 270 | 4,275 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | 67½ | 1075 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | ex div 2 | 84 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 3 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 865 |
| Deccan Ice Co. | 1,170 | 100 | 100 | 4 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 385 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 14 | 140 |
| Geyer & Co., Ld. | 1500 | 100 | 70 | ... | 70 nom |
| Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr.ct. | 16 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr.ct. | 102 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | div 23½ | 292 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 130 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co. | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 30 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | ,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 87 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr.ct. | 42 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | ... | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 18) |
| Oriental Loan | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 6 pr. ct. | 75 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 457½ |
| Prince of Wales Fire In. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | N dvd. | 2,350 |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | ... | 20 |
| Soundy & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 60 |
| Southwell and Austin, Ld. | Ord. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 pr. ct. | 20 |
| Do. | Prf. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 100 |
| Treacher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | all | 60 | 830 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 60 |
| Telephone Co. | 9,200 | 25 | 25 | Re. 1 | 19½ |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,200 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | | 450 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 18 pr. ct. | 955xd<br>205 |
| Apollo | 750 | 2,400 | 2,200 | 90 | 300 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,100 | 1,000 | Nil.40 | 122 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 115 w.d. |
| Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld. | 500 | 200 | 200 | | 150 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld. | 600 | 200 | all | 16 | 220<br>300 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 20 | 325 w.d |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 45 dvd | 1,450 |
| English Press and Manfg. | 400 | 250 | ... | 130 | 145 |
| Fort | 515 | 2,500 | 2,500 | Rs. 35 | 910xd |
| French | 300 | 500 | all | 100 | 500 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 475xd<br>130xd |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld. | 750 | 400 | all | 50 | 515 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | 32½ | 130 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 63 | 520<br>85 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 7½ pr. ct. | 90 |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 40 | 485 |
| Munmar M. | 1,000 | 250 | all | Rs. 32½ | 297½xd |
| New Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 55 | 580xd |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs [illegible] | 122½ |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 500 | | 430 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 75 | 20 | 500 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 500 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | ,00 | 25 | 1,600 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 35 | 500 w d |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | 35 | 210 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 375 | 200 | all | 75<br>... | 245 |
| Volkart | ... | 1,000 | 100 | Rs. 100 | 985 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 600 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,400 |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 00 | all | Rs. 20 | 515 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | | 100 | 5 | 84 |
| Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary) | 871 | 0 | all | 9 per ct. | 500 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 645 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 600 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 410 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 350nom. |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 490 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 1,145 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 575 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,090 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct | 750 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 4,000 | 700 | 1, | 12½ | 685 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | | Rs. 30 | 465 |
| Doral Mills Co., Ld. | 5,698 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 457½ |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | 480 |
| Chun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50<br>1,000 | 40 | 825 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct. | 655 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 530 |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 145 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 755xd |
| Hingunghat Mill | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 660 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 30 | 695 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 1,120w.d |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | ... | 415 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. | 1,125xd |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct. | 650 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 340 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 225 |
| Jewraz Baloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 870 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 500x |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 720 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 720 |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 550 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | 15 pr. ct. | 181 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 760 |
| Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,165 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 2,375 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 540 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr. ct. | 475 |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 1,615 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 0 | 250 | 6 | 152½ |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 | 1,940 |
| Maharaja Mysore S & M Co. | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 105 |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | par |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 170 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 560 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 12½ | 490 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,310 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 725 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,150 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5 | 1,455 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 1,387½ |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1yr. rs. 60 | 655 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 200 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 305 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,360 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 225 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 410 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 535 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 620 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 375 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 715xd |
| Wadia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 740 |
| Union Mills, Ld | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 610 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | Rs. | 25-10-6 | |
| China Leaf | ,, | 25-6 | Nominal. |
| Pekin, Bar Gold old | ,, | 25-0 | ,, |
| Do. do. new | ,, | 24-12 | ,, |
| Australia do. | ,, | 25-6 | |
| Bombay do. | ,, | 25-6 | |
| English Sovereigns | ,, | 16-1 | |
| Do. Drazons | ,, | 15-15 | |
| Bar Silver 17 Betterness | ,, | 106-7 | |
| Do. 17½ do. | ,, | 106-10 | |
| Carolas Dollars | ,, | 235 | Nominal. |
| Mexican do. | ,, | 223 | ,, |
| Five-Francs | ,, | 319 | ,, |

## BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Deccan Ice Company, 3-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Back Bay Baths, Hughes Cup Race.

**Vessels arrived.**—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Emin (s), from Zanzibar ; Turtle (dredger), Glasgow ; and Landaura (s), Calcutta.

**Vessels sailed.**—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c. ; Shanghai (s), and Malwa (s), China, &c. ; Maple Branch (s), Rangoon ; and City of Dundee (s), Liverpool.

**Dance at the Yacht Club.**—There will be a dance at the Royal Yacht Club, on Monday, the 21st November.

**Prince's Dock.**—The s. s. Emin, Glantivy, and Blue Cross entered the dock yesterday ; and the s. s. Clan Monroe left it on Tuesday.

**Victoria Dock.**—The s. s. Hispania left the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Shanghai and Malwa yesterday.

**Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit Charitable Dispensary.**—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,193 ; the daily average being 167. The total of new patients was 957.

**Enticed away and robbed.**—Ahmed Mahomed, residing at Old Memonwada, has reported to the police that on Tuesday, whilst his daughter Radhabai, about six years of age, was playing in the street, in front of his house, somebody enticed her away to Nacoda Street, and robbed her of silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 40, and then decamped.

**Reported Theft.**—Ardeshir Rustomji Dalal, living at Bazaargate Street, has made a report to the police that on Monday last somebody entered his house and stolen Rs. 500 in currency notes from a cupboard.—Mr. Lelley, an electrician, in charge of the s. s. Clifton, reports to the police the theft of a silver watch and chain, valued at Rs. 180, from a room on the ground-floor of the Government Telegraph Office.

**Music at the Yacht Club.**—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 this evening :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Volunteers March | ..... | Argd. by Stella. |
| Overture | Hungarian | Kelar Bela. |
| Valse | Laetitia | Fahrbach (Jr.) |
| Gavotte | Willkommen | Kluss. |
| Selection | H M S Pinafore | Sullivan. |
| Galop | Hermits Bells | Maillard. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

**The Beggars' Nuisance.**—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Constable Clarkson charged twenty-nine beggars (male and female) before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with begging alms on the public road, and causing annoyance to the tram-car passengers. The Magistrate remarked that he was sorry that the light punishment which had hitherto been awarded to the beggars, had not produced any desired effect upon them, and his Worship thought that to put an end to the nuisance to the passengers and the pedestrians, the beggars should be dealt with rigorously. His Worship sentenced each of them to eight days' simple imprisonment.

**Alleged Wrongful Confinement.**—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the case in which Nagindass Hathichand charged Superintendent Grennan with wrongful confinement came on for hearing before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the complainant, and applied for a postponement of the case for a week. Mr. Grennan objected to any postponement, stating that the charge had been hanging over him for more than a week, and he was quite prepared to go on with the case. The Magistrate remarked that no harm would be done if a week's adjournment was granted. His Worship adjourned the case until the 23rd inst.

**Theft at Bazaar-Gate Street.**—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector George charged Chotoo Pema, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments, and silk wearing apparels, valued at Rs. 1,300, the property of Mahomedali Ibraimjee, living at Bazaar-gate Street. On the night of the 14th inst., the accused broke into the complainant's house, and, forcing open a box, stole therefrom the property produced before the Court. He was arrested by the police on suspicion, and the whole property was recovered from him. The accused denied the truth of the charge, but admitted one previous conviction. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

**A dangerous Practice.**—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, the chief constable of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police placed three Hindoo lads, named Nagnath Govinda, Bhikhia Ramjee, and Gainoo Bhalawoo, aged 7, 6, and 5 respectively, the sons of mill-hands, living in Parel, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of placing stones on the up line of the railway, at Parel Station. About a quarter-past 4 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, a lorry on which were a European official belonging to the Engineering Department and three Hindoo labourers, was going towards Mahaluxmi, when the European official saw the three lads placing stones on the metals. The three lads on seeing they were observed ran away, but were arrested by the labourers. The Magistrate convicted the lads, and ordered Nagnath to receive three stripes, while the other two on account of their juvenility were discharged, their parents being cautioned to keep them under better control.

## THEFT OF A GOVERNMENT SECRETARY'S MONEY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Harry Brewin, Superintendent of Police, brought up on remand Tookaram Govind and Itoo Esoo, before Mr. Webb, and charged the first accused who was recently a peon in the employ of the Government Secretariat, with the theft of six currency notes for Rs. 100 each, belonging to Mr. F. A. Spencer, Assistant Secretary to Government, Judicial and Political Department, and the second accused with dishonestly receiving and disposing of the stolen property. The facts of the case have already been reported.

Mr. William Conway, examined by Mr. Brewin, stated that he was record-keeper in the Political Department of the Secretariat, and remembered the 3rd of October last, on which day Mr. Spencer gave him a closed envelope. On the envelope Mr. Lee Warner's name and address was printed, and the words Rs. 600 were written on one side of it. There were also certain directions with it, in consequence of which the witness had the envelope sealed by the first accused, who brought it back to him and placed it on the table. The accused was making up the usual parcels. He was far from the table, and witness called him to come near the table. When he collected sufficient papers for one parcel, witness gave him the envelope containing the money to place it on the top of the parcel, and tie it up. He did so, and packed the whole parcel in train-paper, and when he was about to put it in oil-cloth, witness stopped him, telling him to put two seals at the ends. He did so. Witness then made blue pencil marks on it. The first accused then put it in an oil-cloth covering, and witness made a mark with blue pencil on it. Witness then wrote to Mr. Fonseca, telling him what he had done, and asking him to look out for the money. He saw the packet being put in the big parcel.

Mr. E. Edward Fonseca, Assistant Superintendent, Political Department, serving at Poona, under Mr. Lee-Warner, said that on the 4th of October, he received a letter from Mr. Conway respecting a parcel. He looked at the seals, which were intact. A peon opened it in his presence. He looked for the envelope, which he did not find. In consequence he immediately informed Mr. Lee-Warner, who came, and examined the parcel himself.

Goolba Heera, a Marwaree, stated that the accused came to him on 13th October, and wanted to cash a note for Rs. 100, but he had no money and so the accused left.

Dinshaw Maneckji Moonshi, a clerk in the Currency Office, stated that on the 3rd inst., a woman presented three notes for cash. The payment of these notes had been stopped, and so he communicated the matter to the police.

After recording further evidence, the Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced each of them to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

**Valuable Discovery for the Hair.**—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, at the Insolvency Court yesterday, the following matters were heard.

RE MADHAVRAO KASSINATH DHAIRYAWAN.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, for a creditor, applied for the examination of insolvent's father under section 36 of the Act. An affidavit by the opposing creditor stated that the insolvent had considerable property and gold ornaments and jewellery, which he had disposed of with a view to defraud his creditors. His Lordship granted the application, fixing the examination for yesterday fortnight.

RE MANSU SUBHAO.

Mr. Vicajee, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule nisi granted on the 20th March last, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be revoked.

His Lordship said the insolvent had not filed his petition, and the Official Assignee had received notice from a creditor who opposed the application.

Mr. Vicajee said that, under section 9 of the Act, the insolvent was bound to serve notices to petitioning creditors only. In the present instance, the opposing creditor had no "locus standi," as he was not a petitioning creditor.

His Lordship made the rule absolute.

RE YUSUF BIN EBRAHIM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule nisi granted on the 20th October last, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. Notices had been served to all the creditors, and there was no opposition to the application. His Lordship made the rule absolute.

RE PALLONJEE SORABJEE.

Mr. Dhairyavan for J. F. Rebello, a creditor for Rs.4,000 applied for the examination of the insolvent and his wife Nawajbai under section 36 of the Act. The learned counsel remarked that a week before the filing of the petition the insolvent had allowed a decree for Rs. 8,000 to go against him in favour of one Eduljee Cowasjee Idawala, who applied to get a receiver appointed. Mr. L. A. Watkins was appointed a receiver, and in pursuance of the decre insolvents shop in Apollo Street was attached, and a sale of the goods realised Rs. 6,000 which were purchased in the name of the insolvent's wife. It was alleged that the latter had no separate means of her own to buy the shop. The object of the insolvent in getting a receiver appointed was to defraud his creditors. The grounds of opposition were concealment of property and account books.

His Lordship granted the application, fixing the hearing three weeks hence.

RE GOVINDSING RATTANSING.

The insolvent in person moved for an interim order. The Hon. Mr. Lang, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that insolvent had not deposited his books of account. The insolvent said he kept no books of account. His application was refused by the Court.

RE SHIVSHANKER GOPALJEE.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, applied for a rule nisi calling upon the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be set aside. His Lordship granted a rule, making it returnable in a month.

RE MADANJEE KANJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, appeared to argue against a rule nisi taken out by an opposing creditor calling upon insolvent to show cause why he should not proceed forth with his petition.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for an opposing creditor, appeared in support of the rule and consented to a fortnight's postponement of the argument in order to enable the insolvent to inspect his account sales at the office of the Official Assignee.

The matter was, thereupon, postponed for a fortnight.

RE BOMONJEE EDALJEE SONAWALLA.

Mr. Jardine, for the insolvent, appeared to argue against a rule nisi taken out by an opposing creditor, Pestonjee Dinshaw, for contempt of court in not filing his schedule within the prescribed time.

Mr. Manker, for the creditor, said that the insolvent had filed a long affidavit, to which his client has had no time to reply.

The matter was thereupon postponed for a week.

RE ABOOBAKAR MOOSA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for two months' extension of the time for the examination of certain witnesses on commission. His Lordship granted the application.

RE YESHWANT BHASKER.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, the insolvent was granted an interim order for two months.

RE NARAYAN VITHAL.

On the application of Mr. Manker, this insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for two months.

RE ANTONIO LASSASO.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, which was granted.

RE KARSANDAS MADHAVJEE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, this insolvent was also granted leave for a similar purpose.

RE GOVINDJEE PARSHOTUM.

On the application of the same learned counsel, a similar application was granted in this case.

RE ABDOOLA AHMED AND OTHERS.

A similar application by the same learned counsel was granted in this case.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges : Gajanand Junardhun Pradhan ; Joseph Slater ; Hirjibhoy Hormusjee Dalal ; Ramjee Liladhar Jamnagaria ; Somar Bhiga ; Essa Ebrahim and another ; and Premchand Dowlatram Mody.

## THE GOA ELECTIONS.

Our Portuguese neighbours are busy with their elections and there is the usual amount of excitement. It is impossible to gather any details upon which reliance may be placed, but we give below translations of a batch of telegrams, from which our readers may draw whatever conclusion pleases them :—

There has been violence and robbery of election papers, bugle-playing, march of armed force, and criminal proceedings. Ayres has been proclaimed deputy by the popular party. Demonstration of adherence to the Viscount of Mahem—great enthusiasm of the people.

Another telegram says : Scrutiny commenced at 3 p.m., (13th instant). Mr. Certorio Coelho has been appointed president. There was quiet.

A third telegram of the 14th instant, says : The Administrador prohibited the entrance of the President of the Assembly (Viscount of Mahem) in the hall. At the time fixed the members constituted themselves into a committee, and met in the corridor. The Administrador snatched away the papers by using violence. He arrested two messengers who were bearers of the minutes of the meetings to the Secretariat. The President postponed the proceedings. There was violence and an armed force. The Judge was called, and criminal proceedings instituted. The Administrador accompanied the force. The Government Agents robbed the papers, using violence. The President was compelled to quit the chair at 4 p.m. The assembly followed the chairman, and more than 500 persons raised *vivas* to Ayres, near the Municipal hall, which was surrounded by troops. The city appeared to be in a state of siege. The police whistled and played bugles, There was a large concourse of people. An armed force marched to and fro. Fortunately there was no accident. The Public Notary, the Administrador, and the Government Agents are charged with unfair procedure. The assembly met at a private house and proclaimed Ayres deputy. There was great enthusiasm in favour of the Viscount of Mahem.

Information has also been received that soldiers broke open the treasury of the Church of Pomburpa, at 9 p.m., where they were kept on guard, and took away the urn containing the voting papers.

## TERRIBLE DEATH OF A CHILD-WIFE.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Koolsum, a Mahomedan girl, fourteen years of age. The deceased reached her puberty about a year ago, and was three months afterwards married to Ebbo Fakir, a weaver with whom she lived in a chawl at Muddanpoora. The deceased was a short-tempered woman and always quarrelled with her husband. On Sunday evening last, Koolsam shut the doors of her room and then pouring kerosine oil on her clothes set fire to them. A neighbour, named Begumbee, saw flames in the deceased's room through a hole in the door, and immediately raised an alarm of fire. Some of the neighbours rushed to the deceased's room, which they found bolted from inside. They forced it open, and on entering found the deceased sitting on the floor with her clothes, which smelt of kerosine oil, on fire. The neighbours promptly extinguished the flames by pouring water, but not before she was badly burnt. Her husband who had gone to his work was sent for, and on his return, he took his wife to the J. J. Hospital, where her burns were dressed. She admitted that she set fire to her clothes to destroy herself on account of domestic quarrels. She died at the hospital yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By free elimination of urea, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madenal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

The *Rast Goftar* observes :—We confess we like neither the tone nor the spirit of the *Times of India's* remarks, in spite of the good-tempered friendliness pervading them, against the almost unanimous wish of the Corporation to appoint Mr. Murzban at the head of the Engineering Department of the Municipality in place of Mr. Walton, who has, at last, resigned his post. Whilst going into the very recent history of the question, our contemporary deals with it rather unfairly when he merely reiterates what is recorded in the past proceedings and forgets what happened behind the scenes at the time. Mr. P. M. Mehta withdrew his notice of motion nominating Khan Bahdur Muncherji as Chief Executive Engineer. It is a well-admitted fact recorded in the unpublished proceedings of the Corporation, we mean in the minds of the Councillors, that the nomination was withdrawn simply to give Mr. Walton time to retire, and the understanding then arrived at was that what has now happened should happen in due course. It is therefore not fair, nor equitable, we contend, to dispute the Corporation's long-cherished desire when, according to pre-arrangement, Mr. Murzban's claims are brought forward after Mr. Walton has resigned. What the Corporation now proposes to do is what was to be done a few months ago and was simply stayed to suit the convenience of the retiring Chief Engineer. And what is now proposed to be done is what the Corporation, in their collective wisdom, thought best to be done in the interests of the city.

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE AT POONA.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks :—This week Poona displayed its political activity at the annual meeting of the Provincial Conference. The chair was given to Mr. P. M. Mehta, who made a very interesting, if not a very practical, inaugural address. The greater part of his speech was confined to an able criticism of the utterances of some of the opponents of the introduction of representative institutions in India. Mr. Lee-Warner came in for the largest share of the bantering criticism of Mr. Mehta, who confined his attention to the remarkable speech of Mr. Lee-Warner delivered last year at the Elphinstone College Union, styled "The Influence of Nature on Politics and Literature." Mr. Mehta understands Mr. Lee-Warner to mean that to have complete representative institutions a country must wait till it has arrived at the stage at which it can enjoy them and that no introduction of the representative principle should be made until the people have rendered themselves worthy of having it in its complete form. Having committed Mr. Lee-Warner to such an absurdity, it was, of course, a very easy task to demolish him. There was, accordingly, no difficulty in convicting him of being oblivious to the teachings of English political history, the very history to which he and others of his mind are fond of appealing as a precept and an example to the politicians of radical proclivities in India. We do not suppose Mr. Lee-Warner has much sympthy with the political aspirations of educated India. But we suspect that the moral which he would draw from English history would be exactly the same as that on which Mr. Mehta dilated, with his wonted skill and ability, in his address to the delegates. We are really very glad that Mr. Mehta, although he has mistaken the object of his attack, has dwelt upon this aspect of English history because, in the ardour for revolutionary reform, not a few of our political zealots overlook it completely.

Says the *Kaiser-i-Hind* :—The Fifth Provincial Conference is destined, we may say, without the least hesitation, to be as much historical as the Fifth Indian National Congress held in this city in 1889. No doubt the seat of the Conference which closed its proceedings on Tuesday last was Poona. But, barring this fact, it may be justly observed that in more than one respect it had certain important features about it which are destined, we repeat, to make it memorable in the unofficial annals of this Presidency. For the first time it emerged from its parochialism and converted itself into a Provincial Conference in the true sense of the term. Bombay city during the previous four years was conspicuous by the absence of its delegates. We need not wait to inquire into the reason or reasons which prompted its leading politicians to absent themselves. It is more interesting and satisfactory to note that the chain of representation at the Provincial Conference which was hitherto considered to be weak and defective was strengthened and completed by the addition of the missing link. And we may add that not only was new blood and new spirit infused by the additional element, but a newer and stronger life given to the Conference itself. This is a substantial gain. Secondly, the presidental address, delivered by that *beau sabruer* of Indian intellectualism, no other than the brilliant Mr. P. M. Mehta, raised, as if by magic, the Conference from the dull and humble platform of narrow provincialism to the bright and lofty pedestal of broad and vivifying nationalism. The extremely interesting address in which he endeavoured to review the three important topics of absorbing national interest, in which every province of the empire is concerned, was exactly the sort of introductory exhortation that was needed to usher in the proceedings of the fifth Conference.

The *Gujerati* writes :—This year's Provincial Conference, though held at a time which was convenient to the delegates from Bombay but entirely unsuited for the delegates in the mofussil, was a remarkable success on the whole. The presence of Mr. P. M. Mehta, who directed the proceedings of the Subjects Committee and of the Provincial Conference with an ability, tact and judgment which were admired by all, the untiring exertions of Mr. Tilak, Secretary to the Conference, and the careful preparation that was bestowed by some of the speakers upon the questions laid before it for discussion, all these contributed to the complete success of the gathering. Mr. Mehta's address, though a little combative, was not too combative for the provocation received. Its literary excellence and close reasoning, its sly sarcasm and manly tone and the historical erudition and municipal experience it displays, makes it one of the most instructive he has ever delivered. This is all the more creditable to him, because we know as a fact that he was called upon to accept the presidentship amidst a variety of other distracting engagements. The address enlarges upon two or three important points. There is at present a tendency to fling the historical argument in the face of Indian politicians, and to belittle the work of municipalities with a view to throw cold water on the demands of the National Congress. Mr. P. M. Mehta has, we think, most ably handled this subject. We are ourselves ready to admit that there is some truth in the arguments advanced by Mr. Lee-Warner. But there is also another side to the question which he somehow ignores in his public utterances despite his own admonition to the rising generation of educated Indians to bear in mind the four component parts of his quadrangle of truth, and we are glad Mr. Mehta has lucidly set forth with his usual ability what can be urged from the standpoint of English history itself in opposition to the position taken up by the critic of the latter-day political movements in India.

The *Guzerat Mitra* states :—As the President of the recent Poona Provincial Conference, Mr. Phirozeshaw M. Mehta has delivered one of the most momorable speeches on Indian politics, and in so doing he has sedulously confined himself to dwelling only upon the most important of those questions, which the Conference under the limited utility had to deal with. It is a remarkable master-piece of senatorial elocution and a specimen of the rare art of calling a spade a spade. There are passages of burning eloquence and piquant out-spokenness which might perhaps render one mindful of parallels from the miscellaneous and Parliamentary orations of Macaulay, and the Conference may well be proud that one of its annual sessions was presided over by a public speaker of Mr. Mehta's culture and brilliancy. He referred, in his elaborate inaugural address, to several important questions of current interest, *viz.*, the reform of our Legislative Cuncils, the relative claims of higher and primary education on the bounties of government, and municipal administration.

The *Subodha Patrica* is more critical than laudatory : Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta presided at the Conference, and his opening speech dealt principally with Mr. Lee-Warner's view about Indian political agitations. If Mr. Lee-Warner thinks that these agitations ought to wait till the Indian peoples are socially and morally advanced, and that in the meantime Indians ought to keep silent and not talk about or work at all in politics, we may say he will find few to agree with him. But we are not sure Mr. Mehta has correctly represented Mr. Lee-Warner's objection, which, so far as we have been able to gather from his lectures, is in substance this : that there is a great deal of unreality about our political agitations, and that this unreality will continue so long as socially and morally we lag behind. Mr. Mehta's answer to this is not quite convincing. His reply to those who insist that all reforms ought to go along the line together is that history knows of no such progress as the simultaneous progress of all reforms—that at times the political will preponderate over the social reform, and *vice versa*. But can Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta cite any period or year when activity in social reform preponderated over activity in political reform among us ? Mr. Mehta's apology for our social re-actionists would have been in place if he had justified his lesson from history by an example from the history of our current activities. That history shows, as every schoolboy of Macaulay's knows, that our political activities have always preponderated over the social and the moral, so much so that social and moral reform have always been ridiculed and found but few supporters.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16th OF NOVEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| Stations. | Barometer, 8 a.m. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 a.m. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st November to date. | Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi | 30·090 | W S W | 2 | 83·1 | 55·1 | 50 | ... | ... | —0·01 |
| Agra | 30·112 | N W | 3 | 86·6 | 52·6 | 50 | .. | .. | ... |
| Cawnpore | 30·088 | W | 2 | 83·0 | 50·0 | 53 | .. | 0·09 | ... |
| Allahabad | 30·080 | W S W | 1 | 83·0 | 50·9 | 65 | .. | 0·30 | +0·30 |
| Jhansi | 30·102 | W | 1 | 89·4 | 57·7 | 40 | ... | ... | —0·02 |
| Jacobabad | 30·112 | E | 2 | 88·0 | 50·0 | 68 | .. | ... | .. |
| Karachi | 30·116 | E N E | 10 | 87·5 | 59·0 | 34 | .. | .. | .. |
| Jeypore | 30·141 | N W | 4 | 87·1 | 51·1 | 65 | .. | 0·02 | —2·73 |
| Ajmere | 30·182 | N W | 3 | 85·7 | 50·8 | 54 | .. | .. | —0·07 |
| Deesa | 30·141 | E S E | ... | 91·3 | 52·9 | 56 | ... | .. | —0·08 |
| Bhuj | 30·102 | Calm | 5 | 88·9 | 59·9 | 39 | ... | .. | ... |
| Rajkot | 30·107 | Calm | 3 | 88·9 | 57·9 | 62 | .. | .. | —0·35 |
| Veraval | 30·073 | N E | 9 | 91·6 | 61·8 | 33 | ... | .. | ... |
| Neemuch | 30·151 | N E | 3 | 84·8 | 50·9 | 28 | ... | ... | —0·10 |
| Indore | 30·130 | N E | 1 | 82·0 | 48·1 | 45 | .. | 0·50 | +0·33 |
| Saugor | 30·127 | Calm | 2 | 83·3 | 49·9 | 51 | ... | .. | —0·20 |
| Jubbulpore | 30·170 | S S W | 2 | 80·5 | 47·4 | 78 | ... | .. | —0·23 |
| Hoshangabad | 30·164 | E | 2 | 83·3 | 49·3 | 82 | ... | 0·34 | +0·22 |
| Khandwa | 30·168 | Calm | 2 | 84·2 | 48·5 | 60 | .. | 0·44 | +0·22 |
| Raipur | 30·115 | E N E | 3 | 79·0 | 54·8 | 61 | ... | 0·11 | —0·37 |
| Nagpur | 30·132 | N | 5 | 82·4 | 52·3 | 55 | ... | ... | —0·50 |
| Amraoti | 30·122 | E N E | 5 | 80·4 | 59·3 | 31 | .. | 0·21 | —0·15 |
| Akola | 30·139 | Calm | 3 | 84·5 | 47·1 | 63 | .. | .. | —0·44 |
| Surat | 30·075 | E | F | 89·1 | 57·0 | 59 | .. | ... | —0·18 |
| Malegaon | 30·164 | W N W | 4 | 83·4 | 48·0 | 49 | .. | 0·17 | —0·38 |
| Bombay | 30·071 | E | 12 | 87·3 | 71·4 | 63 | .. | 0·67 | +0·09 |
| Poona | 30·149 | E | 8 | 84·1 | 51·0 | 51 | .. | 0·34 | —0·58 |
| Sholapur | 30·126 | E S E | 9 | 84·2 | 52·6 | 47 | ... | 0·68 | —0·11 |
| Ratnagiri | 30·033 | E N E | 6 | 88·9 | 65·9 | 38 | ... | 0·41 | —0·03 |
| Belgaum | 30·075 | E N E | 7 | 78·8 | 54·9 | 43 | .. | 6·30 | —1·49 |
| Goa | 30·038 | S E | 10 | 86·1 | 67·4 | 62 | ... | 2·44 | .. |
| Karwar | 29·992 | N E | 4 | 86·7 | 64·9 | 40 | .. | 1·43 | —1·17 |
| Mangalore | 29·989 | E | 3 | 88·8 | 71·4 | 82 | ... | 4·25 | +1·31 |
| Calicut | 29·986 | E N E | 6 | 88·8 | 74·0 | 77 | .. | 3·53 | —1·14 |
| Cochin | 29·989 | N E | M | 87·3 | 76·6 | 84 | .. | 3·49 | —2·03 |
| Bangalore | 30·060 | N E | 3 | 81·2 | 61·4 | 66 | ... | 0·56 | —2·29 |
| Secunderabad | 30·114 | E N E | 4 | 80·7 | 55·1 | 41 | .. | 1·79 | +0·34 |
| Masuliptm. | 30·052 | Calm | 2 | 83·1 | 61·1 | 82 | .. | 0·31 | —4·95 |
| Bellary | 30·101 | N E | 2 | 84·0 | 60·0 | 63 | ... | 0·25 | —1·27 |
| Cuddapah | 30·070 | S W | .. | 88·0 | 64·4 | 72 | .. | 0·38 | —2·64 |
| Madras | 30·012 | N N W | 11 | 85·2 | 73·7 | 88 | 1·25 | 1·35 | —8·78 |
| Coimbatore | 30·042 | E | 4 | 89·8 | 68·8 | 91 | ... | ... | —2·81 |
| Trichinopoly | 30·012 | N N E | 4 | 88·0 | 73·4 | 68 | ... | 1·29 | —1·75 |
| Negapatam | 29·980 | W N W | 11 | 81·4 | 72·7 | 88 | 0·08 | 2·50 | —7·91 |
| Colombo | 29·973 | N | 6 | 86·5 | 73·0 | 87 | 1·19 | 4·38 | —4·28 |

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L—Light, M—Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by moderate or small amounts in all districts. Readings are relatively high at Ajmere and low along the coast from Karwar southwards as far as Negapatam. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and moderate to fresh in force at Bombay, Sholapur, Goa, Madras and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Karwar, 16 at Bombay, 12 at Goa, and 10 at Ratnagiri. The maximum and minimum temperature variations are irregular and the minimum temperature continues to be below the average in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Veraval and the lowest 48° at Indore and Khandwa. Humidity has increased considerably at Cuddapah, Madras and Coimbatore, while else where the changes are irregular and unimportant. The sky is overcast at Madras and partially clouded at Calicut, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Madras (1·25") and Colombo (1·19") and a light shower at Negapatam. The isobars indicate that fresh to strong winds accompanied by rain are blowing to the south westwards of Karwar in the Arabian Sea and also to the south eastwards of Madras in the Bay. The air is damp and cloudy at Madras and in its neighbourhood, and more or less rain is to be expected. Elsewhere the weather continues to be fine, clear and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## HIGH COURT.—November 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

211-92—Little S N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanundas and another vs Abbabin Shaik Esmail and another—In person.
212-92—Little S N and B—Goverdhundas Permanundas and another vs Ramjee Balajee—Tyabjee D and J.
281-92—Roughton and B—Cowasjee Byramjee Gorewalla vs Perozebai and others—M N Saklatwalla, R and B and L S N and B.
597-91—Janardhan and A—Mahadeo Bhasker Chowbal and others vs Purushram Vittoba—In person.

Defended New Long Causes.

143-92—Framjee D—Cassum Noormahomed and anr vs Nawab Mahomed Ashkeri Khan—Edgelow and G.
170-92—Bhaishunker and K—Rattanchand Harakchand vs Soorchand Khimchand—Chalk W and S.
296-92—Payne G and S—Premcore alias Mothi vs Lukmidas Runchordas and others—K D Shroff.
312-92—In person—Luxumon, Raghowjee vs Gunput Anandrao and another—Balkrishna and P.
225-92—Ardesir H and D—Biharilal Roopram and another vs Luchmondas Amichand and others—Payne G and S.
237-92—Munsookhlal D and J—Muljee Dewdas vs Sha Magon Gunpat and another—In person.
318-22—In person—Rajub Bapoo vs Modina bai Bintee Futtoobai, &c.—Janardhan and N.
319-92—Tyabjee D and J—Dawood Mahomed Bistee vs Pumamchund Khuma and another Balkrishna and P.
345-91—Chalk W and S—Syer Hoosenally bin Mir Rahimalli vs Ahilabai and another—H S Dikhit
293-92—Crawford B and B—E W ycott vs Munchershaw Rustomjee Wadia—Turner and H.
327-92—Pestonjee R and K—Lalchand Balkisson vs Harrivulub Harkisson and ors—Payne G and S.
334-92—Wadia and G—Gulba Doongra vs Jetha Bhima and others—J C Cama.
335-92—In person—Joseph Hemming vs Rama Saddoo and others—In person.
340-92—Ardesir, H and D—Hajee Moosa Hajee Esmal vs Hajee Esmail Abdool Satar and others—Thakurdas D and C and B M and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran.)
Summary Suits to be dismissed in Chambers under Rule 74 A

56-74—Crawford, B, B, and B—M London, Manager, Comptoir D Escompiede Paris vs Dhondu Shamrao Garud.
78-74—Little, S F and N.—Dharumsey Poonjabhoy vs. Vullibhoy PeerMahomed.
119-74—In person—Dwarkadas Jumnadas vs Dwarkdas Hurgowandas
273-74—Crawford B B and B—M London, Manager Comptoir D Escompte de Paris vs. Premchund Roychund
290-74—Muljee B B—Moorlidhur Ghirdhur vs Mowjee Walljee
293-74—Janardhan and A—Wamon Bulwunt Joshi vs Triecumjee Welljee
599-74—Crawford B B and B—F E Cutler and ors vs E. Smith
622-74—Crawford, B B and B—F E Cutler and others vs W Smith.
115-75—Little S F and N—Pestonshaw Hormusjee vs Fazulla Cussumbhoy Nathabhoy
289-75—Little, S F and N—The National Bank of India vs The Magazon S and W Co.
294-75—Craigie, L and O—D Wichelhens and another vs Nathoo Luckmidas and another.
385-75—Macfarlame E and H—JewanjeeHormusjee Guzdar vs Rustomjee Maneckjee.
393-75—Balkrishna and D—Nerbheram Shewram vs Anandrao Krishnarao.
619-75—Crawford, B B and B—The Chartered Mercantile Bank of I L and China vs Mowjee Dayal.
201-76—Bhaishunker and K—Lukhmidas Khimjee and another vs Goverdhundas Purmanundas and another.
436-76—Conroy and B—Wells Patent Press Co vs S Anderson.
576-76—Roughton and B—Byramjee Framjee vs Nursoo Dhurmajee.
254-77—Macfarlane E and H—J Macfarlane vs Cumulsey Premjee.
630-77—Crawford B B and B—Merwanjee Dadabhoy vs Shapoorjee Burjorjee Broacha.
675-77—Thakurdas D and C—Hajee Allana Vyedina vs Tulsidas Savakram and others—Mirza H and K.
790-77—Khunderoo and M—Vinayek Anundrao vs Moses Rueben Roogookar—In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

301-92—Roughton and B—The Bombay Tramway Co vs A F Soundy—Pestonjee R and K. Part heard.

Short Causes.

515-92—Craigie, L and O—The National Bank of India vs Hormusjee A Hormarjee and others—Chalk W and S
526-92—Cragie, L and O—The Agra Bank vs Hormusjee A Hormarjee and others—Chalk W and S

Postponed Long Causes.

141-92—Chalk W and S—Narayen Ramchandra and others vs Vinayek Wasudeo and others—Craigie, L and O, L S N and B.

For Consent Decree.

149-92—Bhaishunker and K—Charles Agnew Turner vs Thucker Vussonjee Nandjee and others—Pestonjee R and K Crawford, B and Co., and Chitnis, M and M.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

370-70—Payne, G and S—Karmalli Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and another—Roughton and B.
89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—Roughton and B.
86-92—Payne, G and S—Jetha Ratna and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Chalk, W and S.
290-92—Chalk, W and S—The North Queensland Insurance Co. Ld and others vs The General Insurance Co—Payne, G and S.
232-92—Khunderao and M—Moroba—Ramchandra Pay vs Ganasham Nilkant Nadkharni—Chitnis, M and M.

For Directions on Commissioner's Report.

349-84—Craigie, L and O—Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abdstar and others vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla and others—Payne, G and S, E and G and Craigie L and O.

Postponed Long Causes.

576-91—Ardesir H and D—Ruttonjee Bhicajee Karanjee vs Pandurung Vishnu Abhiankar—H S Dikshit
574-90—Payne, G and S—Dharsey Morarjee vs Jeewan Laljee and others—Bhaishunker and K.
625-91—Mansuklal D and J—Walljee Assur vs Walljee Khatao and another—Tyabjee D and J and C M and M.
148-92—Payne, G and S—Sarasvatibai vs Balkissondas Narandas and others—Ardesir H and D and L S N and B.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Maple Branch, 1,734 tons, Captain A Anderson, cleared yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

The Steam dredger Turtle, 291 tons, under the command of Captain A Riche, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, for the Indian Government.

The B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain J A Magenis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Galle, Colombo, Cochin, &c. with a general cargo.

The City Line s s City of Dundee, 2,612 tons, Captain E Halley, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo, Mrs Charles Beswick and Mrs Fasken and boy as passengers.

The s s Emin, 594 tons, Captain G F Peterson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (30th October), with a general cargo, Mrs. Noronha and Mr Braganza as cabin and 43 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. F. Heyer.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R Rubattino, Captain G Merello, sailing today, at 8 a.m. :—For Genoa—Mrs Mortan, Mr Giuseppe Soriani, Mrs Settimia Abbati and child, Mr Stefano Filippi, Mr Bianchi Angelo, Mr Branchini Gaglielmo, Captain F Ercolessi, Mr C R Raboo, Mr Frawzini Francesco, Mr Secchi, Mr Gavello Paolo Mrs Antonia Ernesta, Miss Marehesini, Miss Chiapperini Guigha, and Mr Carra Achille e Friend. For Naples—Revd Joseph Martin. For Leghorn—Mr Beeralli Natale. For Messina—11 Mariners. For Port Said—Revd and Mrs Jordan, one Lady and one child. For Aden—9 deck passengers.

### DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Malwa, 1,694 tons, Captain C F Preston, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Sydney—Lt G M Hutton, Miss Macdonald, Mr Maxwell Adams, Capt J H Stewart, Mr T C H White and Mr J F Grainger. For Melbourne—Mr. A Thomson. For Adelaide—Mr G A Bradford and two Masters Bradford. For Honkong—Mr Downey, Mr and Mrs Finlay, 2 children and nurse. For Singapore—Mr E Buxton Forman. For Penang—Mr Furdonjee Hormusjee Hongkongwalla. For Colombo—Miss Cormack, Mr Suhun, Mr John Stewart, Mr W Beattie, Mr W Carter, Miss Schofield and Mr Rustomjee Furdoonjee Malabarwalla.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—November 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. City of Edinburgh | 2102 | Frame | A | Sir C Forbes & Co |
| ,, King Arthur | 1047 | Fairweather | C | B and P S N Co. |
| ,, Braunfels | 1923 | Taree | E | Glade & Co. |
| ,, Tanjore | 1402 | Barron | F | HajeeCassumJoosub |
| ,, Glantivy | 1922 | Francis | H J | W & A Graham & Co |
| ,, Skerryvore | 2200 | Chandler | K | K Nixon & Co. |
| ,, Mahanadi | ... | Nacoda | M | Shepherd & Co |
| ,, Bisagno | 1479 | Bacarini | N | F Branchi |
| ,, Blue Cross | 1959 | Smith | O | ........ |

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kaveri ................ Nacoda ................ Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | No. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Peninsular | 2711 | Loggin | 1 | P & O Co |
| ,, R.Rubattino | 3044 | Merello | 3 | F Branchi |
| ,, Java | 2631 | Bason | 4 | P & O Co |
| Ship W Manson | 366 | Kindell | 9 | H J H Ahmed |
| S.S. Cy of Dundee | 2612 | Halley | 10 | Sir C Forbes & Co |
| ,, Kirby Hall | 1688 | Phillips | 11 | E Bates & Co |
| ,, Aston Hall | 2254 | McFee | 14 | E Bates & Co |

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Thursday, November 17.)

S.S. Emin .............. 594 ......Peterson..........F Heyer
H B Mudlark ............ 304 ..............................B Port Trust.

### ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Emin (s) | Peterson | Zanzibar, Oct 30 |
| | Turtle (dredger) | Riche | Glasgow, Oct 4 |
| | Landaura (s) | Magenis | Calcutta, Nov 3 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Karagola (s) | Tice | Karachi, &c |
| | Shanghai (s) | Hall | China, &c |
| | Maple Branch (s) | Anderson | Rangoon |
| | Malwa (s) | Preston | China, &c |
| | City of Dundee (s) | Halley | Liverpool |

The Steamer R Bubattino, Captain Merello, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Genoa, &c.

The Steamer Kapurthala entered for loading yesterday for Karachi.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Trade Winds sp | Ritchie | Hamburg, July 23. |
| | Slieve Roe sp | McMullan | Liverpool, July 21. |
| | Chilka s | Wilson | Bombay, Oct 28. |
| | Taroba s | Morris | London, Oct 7. |
| | Niemen s | Frager | Colombo, Nov 4. |
| 12 | Africa s | Croix | Moulmein, Nov 6. |

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 11.—Steamers Goalpara, Vadala, Kasara, Maharani Comilla, Thyra and Lalpoora ; and ship Lord Wolseley.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—November 16.

From Glasgow.
City of Dublin s—1 qr-cask whisky, The Bombay Co.
Hispania s—100 cases whisky, John A Kirkbride and Co.

From Liverpool.
Clan Monroe s—5 cases soap, M Kooka and Co.

From London.
Adowa s—20 cases oilmenstores, A Saleybhoy.
Braunfels s—101 cases old-tom and 25 cases gin, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Himalaya s—7 cases medicine, H M Suleman and Sons.
Madura s—10 cases burgundy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Ganges s—3 cases medicine, Eduljee Brothers.

From Bordeaux.
Himalaya s—26 cases brandy, C H B Forbes and Co.

From Hamburg.
Ehrenfels s—2 hogsheads brandy, D Cowasjee ; 1 qr-cask brandy, M Russell and Co.

From Antwerp.
Braunfels s—102 cases plain window glass, Tyebjee Ebramjee ; 35 cases matches, Abdoollally Shaik Adum ; 34 cases glassware, Goolam H Culliam ; 20 cases writing papers, S A S Dawood.
Drachenfels s—30 cases liqueur, Eduljee Brothers.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—November 16.

For Liverpool.
City of Dundee s—300 cwts mussoor, A Blascheck and Co.

For London.
Himalaya s—22 cwts peacock feathers, V Ganjee ; 20 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co ; 33 cwts peacock feathers, J M Remtoola ; 14 cwts ivory, L Ebram.

For Antwerp.
Blue Cross s—8,001 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers ; 3,240 cwts castor seed and 2,732 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 656 cwts castor seed, A Blascheck and Co ; 430 cwts rapeseed Nausee Khairaz and Co.
Skerryvore, s—260 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 450 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

For Genoa.
Glantivy s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 10 tons old iron, G Mooloobhoy ; 100 bales twist waste, E Spinner and Co ; 8,960 cwts gingelly seed and 1000 cwts gum, Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.
R Rubittino s—421 cwts gingelly seed, John Fachiri.

From Marseilles.
Glantivy s—375 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri ; 6,000 cwts wheat, the Bombay Co.

For Calcutta.
Fultala s—100 bales cotton, Phiroze C Sethna ; 180 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

For Hongkong.
Java s—94 cwts cloves, C Tarmahomed.
Bisagno s—46 cwts raisins, Yue Lun Ching ; 110 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 6 tons old iron, G Dyabhoy.
Malwa s—7 chests opium, Jewanjee Nowrojee ; 20 chests opium L Chuttoo ; 12 chests opium, P F Talati ; 17 chests opium, C Ebram and Co ; 12 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co ; 16 chests opium, K Harmookray ; 18 chests opium, Tata and Co.

For Shanghai.
Malwa (s)—75 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 30 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 20 chests opium, Tata Co ; 36 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 28 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon ; 16 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 6 chests opium, J Bhugria ; 4 chests opium, P Tejpall ; 44 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 7 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 7 chests opium, H Kedarmul.
Java s—15 cwts angoor, D Khuttow ; 276 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co ; 25 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co.

For Kobe.
Java s—36 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 25 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co.

The recently-formed Exchange Banks Association in Calcutta is believed to be framing additional amendments to the existing rules in forward contracts, with a view to discouraging, as far as possible, purely speculative ventures among their clients in both bank bills and private bills. It is, of course, desirable not to allow too much license to the public, says the *Pioneer's* commercial correspondent ; the folly of unlimited credit was much in evidence in the abnormal rise in exchange in 1890 ; at the same time it is thought that it may hamper business to some extent if the Association allows itself to be crowded up with too many hard-and-fast rules. It should be in the discretion of each member of the association to interpret and apply rules with the elasticity necessary to what each bank thinks best in its own interests, and this without any direct or intentional violation of rules that may be framed with the excellent object in view, stated above.

TO CORRECT THE LIVER, is in Tropical climates the best medical advice that can be given for avoiding this, what better remedy is there for the purpose than FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.—MADON, SONS & CO., Fort, Bombay.

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BRANDY, Central Society of Vineyard Proprietors and Messrs. Planat & Co.'s Superior, Old Brandies in cases adapted for Messes, Clubs, Hotels. Trial solicited.—JAMSHEDJEE BRO., & Co., Sole Agents, Fort.

FOR SALE, or HIRE, from 1st December, two second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, in good condition. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

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ENDING 22ND NOVEMBER.
LADIES FOUR BUTTON TAN KID GLOVES.
Rs. 2 per pair will be sold at Re. 1-4.
GENTLEMEN'S TWO BUTTON WHITE KID GLOVES.
Re 1-6 per pair will be sold at 14 Annas.

The above are offered at these Prices as an advertisement only. They will revert to the regular rates after the 22nd inst.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY.

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A 5-LB. TIN FINEST ORANGE PEKOE TEA
FREE FOR V. P. P.
To any Address in India or Burma.—Rs. 5-8.
THE HERBERTPORE TEA ESTATE,
Rambagh, P. O.,
Via Saharanpore.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No. COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum when the balance is not under Rs. 1,000.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
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STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—

30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

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"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:— ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

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THE
HOTEL DE PARIS,
AT
SIMLA, OF BANSARDS,
WILL BE OPEN
ALL THE YEAR ROUND
FOR
VISITORS AND BOARDERS.
SPECIAL TERMS
FOR THE
WINTER SEASON.
Apply to the MANAGER.

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HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE————————— Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a further decline of ⅛d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 38¾d. per oz.; and of 3-16 per cent. in Rupee Securities, at £65 5-16. In New York also, the metal was lower by ⅛ cent, at 84⅜ cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London having advanced half a cent to 4·86¾ dollars. Consols in London were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 97⅜; and Indian Sterling Loan moved up ¼ per cent. to 108¼. No further change was made in the market rates of discount. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 99; Paris Exchange on London was unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed advancing; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; but spot prices were all unchanged. American Arrivals, however, advanced 3-32d. in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 53-64d. for November-December deliveries, and 4 59-64d. for March-April. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, without any East Indians. The Imports were 23,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was strong; but business is reported to be at a standstill, owing doubtless to the higher prices demanded by manufacturers. The only changes in quotations for Goods wired by Reuter are 2d. per piece in 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, and ½d. in 5¼ lbs. Madapollams; 40s Mule Twist, however, was ⅛d. per lb. higher, at 8d. per lb.

The price of spot Cotton in New York advanced yesterday ⅛ cent per lb., say to 9¼ cents; and February Futures were 22 points higher, at 9·26 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 50,000 bales; and we give below the comparative figures for the three seasons so far:—

| | 1892. | 1891. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts | 50,000 | 78,000 | 56,000 |
| Three days' do | 131,000 | 192,000 | 147,000 |
| Since 1st Sept. | 2,085,000 | 2,995,000 | 2,813,000 |

A resumption of activity in Cotton has taken place to-day in our local market, transactions having been reported in old and new Cotton to the extent of 6,950 bales; while the feeling has been firm at an advance of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy. Exporters have contracted for 1,500 Bengals of the new crop, for January delivery, at Rs. 183-96; 1,000 Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 211; 900 Rampur, for April, at Rs. 210; 800 Dhollera, for April, at Rs. 209-219; 600 Broach, for March, at Rs. 236-43¼: and 200 Untni, for May, at Rs. 204; and they have bought of ready new Cotton, 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 205; and Bengals, at 178; and 50 Karanja, at Rs. 210-15; also of old stuff, 500 dhollera, at Rs. 170; 150 Kurri, at Rs. 183¼; and 150 Veerumgum Ginned, at Rs. 191. The Mills have taken only 700 bales of old stuff, consisting of 300 Nugger, at Rs. 179; and 200 each of Kurri, at Rs. 184; and Veerumgaum, at Rs. 180-6 per candy.

WHEAT has been in but slight demand by shippers, and only a small business has again been done, and in a quiet market, prices remaining as before.

SEEDS have been taken to only a moderate extent for export; but the market has been steady at previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 2,261 | bales. |
| Wheat | 11,289 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 5,328 | ,, |
| Rapeseed | 4,656 | ,, |
| Gingelly | 7,333 | ,, |
| Groundnuts | 1,008 | ,, |
| Castorseed | 1,887 | ,, |
| Rice | 2,539 | ,, |

EXCHANGE opened with an easy feeling, at 1s. 2 13-16 for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 27-32d. for Demand, and remained thereat throughout the day with little or no enquiry for remittance. For Credits, 1s. 3 1-32d. for November delivery; 1s. 3 1-16d. for December; 1s. 3 3-32d. for January-February; and 1s. 3⅛d. for April-May was first quoted; but we hear of 1-32d. less being done for November-December-January, to a moderate extent, the market closing quiet and steady as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 2 27-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 2 13-16d. | ,, |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 2 29-32d. | ,, |
| Credits 3 do. | 1s. 3d. | ,, |
| Francs 3 do. | 1·58. | ,, |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Business in this market has been very slack to-day, and beyond a few bargains in Fours booked for the early account at 106 3-16, nothing of importance has transpired. Rates close this evening rather lower than they did yesterday, at 106⅜ for cash; 106-3-16 for the near settlement; and 105 13-16, with a steady feeling in the market.

SHARES.—There have been a few fluctuations in Cotton Mill Scrip, resulting in revised quotations in several instances; and Mofussil Press Shares have declined Rs. 4¼; but generally, the market is unchanged, and very quiet.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed advancing. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 3 13-16 |

The Manchester Market has been strong, business at a stand still.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 lbs. Shirtings | 4 3¼ |
| 8¼ lbs. do. | 5-6 |
| 40s. Mule Twist | 0-8 |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | 97 3-8 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 99 |
| 3¼ per cent. Sterling Loan | 108¼ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 65 5-16 |
| Bar Silver | 38 3-4 |

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Perth arrived here, from Bombay, yesterday afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at 4 p.m. on the 19th inst.

Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, closes at Karachi, at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 17th inst.

Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours' ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th November, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

| Via. | Latest Date. | | | Time occupied in transmission. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D. | H. | M. | Hours. | Minutes. |
| Turkey | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Teheran | 16 | 2 | 0 p.m. | .. | 24 |
| Suez | 16 | 2 | 40 p.m. | .. | 11 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 16th November, 1892.

| — | Maximum Time. | | Minimum. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | H. | M. |
| From Calcutta | ... | 29 | ... | 1 |
| ,, Kurrachee | ... | 17 | ... | 1 |
| ,, Madras | ... | 38 | ... | 1 |

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 12th November, 1892:—

| | Coaching Traffic. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | Other Earnings (Estimated) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Coaching Receipts. | Receipts. | | |
| Total.. | Rs. 2,07,158 | Rs. 4,41,957 | Rs. 5,758 | Rs. 6,54,873 |
| Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles. | — | — | .. | 8,48,714 |

Decrease ........................ Rs. 1,93,841.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AHMEDABAD.

BIRTH.

GARDNER—November 14, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Mr. J. R. Gardner, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—November 14, at Nungumbaukum, the wife of W M Whitmore Clarke, of a son.

CUMMING—November 12, at Nandyal, the wife of J A Cumming, C S, of a daughter.

LINHERRY—November 4, at Dilaram Toong, the wife of the late A Linberry, of Kurseong, of a son.

WOOD—November 10, at Hatauri, Durbhangah, the wife of F S Wood, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WOOSTER—NIXON—November 14, at the Congregational Church, Madras, by the Revds M Phillips and S W Organe, Hutton Wooster, Superintendent of Post Offices, Bangalore Division, to Annie Helen Nixon, late Medical Missionary, Church of England, Zenana Mission, Bangalore.

# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1892.

THE evidence taken in the Court of Inquiry into the circumstances of the loss of the Bokhara, and the finding of the Court, which we published *in extenso* on Tuesday, when supplemented by the narratives of the survivors, places the public in possession of all the facts attending that lamentable disaster. That the Captain and officers did not fail in their duty, but maintained perfect discipline throughout the terrible twenty-four hours which preceded the catastrophe, is beyond all doubt or cavil. Another consolatory fact is also established, that the passengers never for a moment gave way to panic, and heard even the dread announcement that the end was at hand with extraordinary calmness. The story is epic in its unity of time and place, and in the sense of doom which pervades it. The Bokhara left Shanghai on Saturday, the 8th October, with the mails for Europe. She was a three-masted steamer, with a net tonnage 1700 tons, and the gross 2,900. Her cargo was 1500 tons, and she drew two inches less than eighteen feet, with a free board of thirteen a half. Twenty-five passengers were on board, and a crew, consisting of four officers, four engineers, seven European quartermasters, and three other Europeans, forty-two lascars, and twenty-five stewards. On leaving Shanghai, there was a north-east breeze; the sky was overcast, and the wind and sea increased towards night. Next morning there was a strong following sea. Land was sighted, and bearings taken. Bearings were again taken in the afternoon, but the Chief Officer, Mr. Prickett, did not consider them reliable, owing to the haze. This element of doubt appears to have been the cause of the miscalculation which, in the opinion of the Court, contributed to the disaster. The steamer was going thirteen knots, to which the Court adds two knots for the drift, and another for the "send" of the sea. The intention of the Captain was to keep near the Chinese Coast, but the current carried the vessel—which was steering south by west—to the eastward. On the Sunday afternoon the main trysail was blown away, and at ten o'clock at night the glass was going down fast, and seas were breaking over the ship. The Captain ordered everything to be battened down, and the sails taken in, an operation which was very difficult, and only completed by two o'clock on Monday morning. Meanwhile the wind had risen to a gale. When the ship was brought to after the sails were taken in, many seas were shipped, but no material damage was done. On Monday morning the Bokhara was in discoloured muddy water; the depth being twenty-five fathoms. It was decided that she was sufficiently far to the east, and that she should be brought round on the other tack. Several endeavours were made to carry out this intention, but in vain. In the opinion of the Court, the efforts made were not sufficiently strenuous; and to the failure is undoubtedly to be attributed the calamity which overtook the vessel before midnight.

Nevertheless, considerable efforts were made to bring the steamer round. She was sent ahead at full speed with her helm to starboard. She came up three points, and fell off again, the wind blowing a hurricane, and the sea quite mountainous. When all attempts to bring the ship round failed, the engines were reversed to bring her stern to the sea, and then to go ahead at full speed. Every time this endeavour was made the Bokhara remained in the same position; or appeared to do so, for undoubtedly the trend of the sea was to the south-east, towards the Formosan Coast, and she went with it. The jib was blown away, and it was impossible to set any foresail, the water washing over the fore part of the vessel, and the wind being so high, that any sail would have been blown to ribbons. With a view to keep the vessel near the China Coast the engines were slowed astern at intervals, but it was impossible to get much way on, for the seas broke over the quarter. The vessel was in the trough of the sea. The first life-boat was carried away in spite of the efforts made by officers and men to secure it. Dr. Lowson was in the smoking room, when the second officer, Mr. Ingles, told him that he had better go below. In a quarter of an hour, an enormous wave carried the greater port of the smoking-room overboard. Shortly afterwards a tremendous sea struck the vessel on the port-side, and carried away three of the life-boats, davits and all. The first officer described the sea as "terrific," and Dr. Lowson, who had seen many storms, said that he had never imagined that a hurricane could be so terrible, while the sea was simply awful. Mr. Prickett told the Court that "it was not a true sea; it was very steep and banking; not a long, regular sea; not a short, choppy one." All the lee-bulwarks and gangways were carried clean away. It is much to be regretted that up to this time and for some hours afterwards, it did not occur to the officers to try the effect of pouring oil on the waters. When, after irreparable damage had been done, this method was resorted to, the success was marked; immediate relief was so perceptible that it was believed that the typhoon, which was actually increasing in force, was diminishing. Meanwhile, the Bokhara was drifting at the rate of from four to five knots towards the fatal Pescadores. In the afternoon, three life-boats on the port-side were carried away. It being impossible to spread sails, tarpaulins were fixed to the stays, with a view to bringing the ship round, but in the tremendous storm this device had little effect. All the evening, the waves dashed over the steamer, dealing her fearful blows that almost shook the sides out of her, and every five minutes or so some exceptionally great wave swept fore and aft. The officers—who fully realised the danger of the situation—reassured the passengers, and told them all would go well, as indeed would probably have been the case, but for the unexpected and instantaneous disabling of the machinery. At about ten o'clock, on Monday night, three immense seas struck the ship with such tremendous force that it seemed to every one that she must go down under it. She righted herself, however, although there was three feet of water in the cabins, and—what was far worse—the engine-room sky-lights had been smashed in, the fires put out, and the engines stopped. The lascars state that from that time they saw none of the stokers or engineers, and they supposed that these men all perished in the stoke-hole. This is probably the case, for the chief engineer told one of the officers that he was going to report to the Captain that the engine-room was so full of steam that it would take some time before the fires could be re-lit. In the two hours which the unfortunate Bokhara had yet to live through, no effort appears to have been made to re-light the fires; an omission which can only be accounted for by accepting the belief of the lascars that the engineers and stokers perished when the frightful seas broke in the sky-lights and put out the fires.

The unfortunate vessel was then absolutely at the mercy of wind and sea, which took her a beam. The chief officer increased the quantity of oil thrown out, and with considerable success. Lieutenant Markham, who was, like the rest of the passengers, below, stated that the oil had an immediate effect—"we shipped no more seas, and were going so well that we thought we were getting out of the storm." Had this free use of oil been resorted to before the three fatal waves disabled the machinery, the catastrophe might possibly have been averted. As it was the vessel drifted helplessly towards the land, which was nearer than any one on board suspected. Near midnight the first officer was ordered to go on the bridge as land was seen to the leeward. On going up, Captain Sams said to him: "It is all over; good-bye; we have done our best." The Captain then went to the fore-saloon to tell the passengers to go on deck, the officers going to warn the rest. A terrific sea struck the vessel, and sent her nearly on her beam-ends. She righted herself in a second or two, when there came a frightful crash upon the rocks. She rebounded, but came again upon the rocks with such force that her whole side must have been stove in, for she sank, and in two minutes nothing but her masts were to be seen. The passengers appeared to take no notice of the order to go on deck. They stood as if dazed and in doubt. Some of them asked: Where are the life-belts? The officers cried out. "They are in your cabins." Dr. Lowson exclaimed, "Great God, they are in the cabins, staring you in the face." Some tried to tie on the life-belts before going on deck, although it was an affair of seconds. It is clear from this lamentable incident that it is not sufficient to place life-belts staring the passengers in the face in every cabin: it should be a necessary part of the routine on board steamers to instruct the passengers how to use the belts, and put them on. Some of the tales are very pathetic. Major Turner, of the Black Watch, the most popular of officers, who had seen much service and was thinking of his wife and nine children, said to the younger officers near him in the saloon: "Now, you young fellows, this is your last chance!" Major Turner's body was the only one recognised the next day by the seven survivors of the group. Happily, the ladies and children were few, but they all perished. Of the forty-two lascars on deck, sixteen were washed on shore; one of them with his leg broken, died from mortification a few days after. The immense seas swept off all who were on deck. A few were carried on to the reef, and the next wave floated them fifty yards further, whence they struggled on to the strand. The wind blew them up the slope and down on the other side, where they found shelter in an old hut. The fishermen, who came as wreckers, treated the survivors with great kindness, and carried them to their village, where they remained until a Mandarin sent two junks to bring them to Makung. This good Samaritan very literally poured oil and wine into their wounds—the wine being champagne which he gave them at every meal. He clothed them, for most of them were in a woeful plight. That Mandarin's name, which should be held in honor, is not disclosed in any of the narratives we have seen—an omission which we hope will be made good. To the finding of the Marine Court of Inquiry we have already referred. Justice is done to the discipline of the crew, and to the gallant conduct of the Captain and officers. In the opinion of the court, the Captain is held to have committed an error of judgment in too readily concluding that the ship was drifting on a safe course, and in not making more strenuous and continuous efforts to change her tack, or at least to check her drift, and keep her more to the sea. But this opinion is admittedly founded upon present knowledge, which was not in the possession of the Captain and officers when they made their calculations. No shadow of censure rests upon that gallant and unfortunate officer. All on board the Bokhara did their duty; no blame rests either upon those who perished or on those who survived.

IT is a matter for regret that Government has found it necessary to give orders for the discontinuance of instruction in the three Rs. to adult convicts. Of the hundred and sixty thousand convicts imprisoned during the year, a hundred and forty thousand were unable to read or write; sixteen thousand could read and write a little, and four thousand five hundred could read and write well. The daily average under instruction declined somewhat; but out of 2,804 convicts released during the year who has been under instruction in jail 530 were still unable to read and write, and fifteen hundred and forty were only able to read and write a little. These results are held to be sufficient to justify Government's decision to abandon attempts to educate adult prisoners, and orders to that effect have been issued. As regards juvenile prisoners a hope is expressed that in time most of them who are imprisoned for a period sufficiently long to enable them to profit by instruction will be transferred to reformatory schools. But for the present it is ordered that all convicts under the age of eighteen who are in central or district jails, under sentences of a year or more, shall be brought under instruction, not only in reading and writing, but also, if possible, in some simple handicraft. Arrangements are also to be made as far as practicable to concentrate such prisoners in jails where facilities exist for instructing them. This is the next best thing to putting them into the Reformatories, but there is still an insufficiency of such institutions. What do exist in the country, however, are shown to be working well. There is no school yet in the Punjab, though the Lieutenant-Governor being strongly impressed with the necessity for such an institution, is likely to deal with the subject shortly. Assam, Coorg, and Hyderabad are also without reformatories, but the Bengal Government has undertaken to accommodate Assam pupils at Alipore. At Hyderabad, too, the establishment of a reformatory is being urged. There are now seven: their respective locations being Chingleput, Yeraoda, Alipore, Hazaribagh, Bareilly, Jubbulpore, and Paungde. Altogether eight hundred and fifteen boys were in reformatories at the beginning of the year, but the number had increased to nine hundred and twenty-six at its close. On the whole the working is pronounced satisfactory; but there are instances in which boys have turned out badly, and, instead of working steadily at the trades they had learnt, have taken to evil courses and been sent to jail. The proportion of such results is not great, but it is appreciable, and shows that the reformatory system is still far from perfect.

THE mortality caused by wild animals during the year 1891 is shown to have increased somewhat alarmingly. The figures show an increase of five hundred cases on two thousand four hundred. The increase is partly accounted for by the inclusion of Burma in the returns, but chiefly by the enhanced number of deaths in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Almost a thousand deaths were caused by tigers, and three hundred and fourteen by leopards—very great increases on the preceding year—one-half the deaths by tigers being in Bengal alone, a fact which the local Government attributes to the presence of a family of man-eating tigers haunting the neighbourhood of Tandwa, in Hazaribagh. A reward of two hundred rupees per head has been offered, and every effort made to secure the destruction of the animals, but without avail, expeditions undertaken by European sportsmen having also been unsuccessful. No indication of any organised raid against the man-eating family is noted; so we assume the local Government intends trusting to time and providence. A man-eating leopard, which was held responsible for as many as ninety-six deaths, has been killed. In the Central Provinces the offer of special rewards with regard to known dangerous animals has worked well. The issue of gun-licenses free of cost for the destruction of wild animals has been extended, and altogether we have had our revenge on animals by killing far more than were ever killed before. Regarding snakes the Government has a greater difficulty to contend with. The number of persons killed by snakes is practically the same as in the previous year, but the number of snakes destroyed decreased from 512,099 to 85,159, and the amount of rewards from eighteen thousand rupees to exactly a half. One in every ten thousand of the population died of snake-bites. These distressing figures would appear to prove—if anything—that the system of rewards for the destruction of snakes was successful, and that any discontinuance of this practice would have disastrous results. But the Government of India cannot make up its mind what quite to do in the matter. It believes that no system of rewards will have any appreciable effect, and is still unwilling to abolish that which now exists. So to meet the difficulties of the case the Supreme Government has decided to allow the local Government to do as they please, and offer rewards as not as they consider desirable.

YESTERDAY morning his Excellency the Rear Admiral, W. R. Kennedy, visited the Austrian man-of-war Saida, now in harbour. On his leaving the vessel a salute of thirteen guns was fired; a similar compliment being paid in return by the Flagship Boadicea.

BY inadvertence in our comments on the meeting of the Bombay Medical Union, we attributed to Dr. Gerson da Cunha the observations made by Dr. Accacio da Gama.

IN a *Government Gazette* extraordinary issued yesterday it was notified that a vacancy having occurred in the Executive Council of this Presidency, the Honourable Mr. Arthur Charles Trevor, who has been appointed by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India to be a Member of Council at Bombay, has this day (Wednesday) in the forenoon, taken upon himself the execution of his office.

COLONEL F. H. JACKSON, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Amreli, has arrived here and leaves this for Europe, on one year's furlough, on Saturday next, by the s. s. Himalaya.

MAJOR AND MRS. HAYES SADLER arrived here yesterday from Rajputana. Major Sadler leaves Bombay next Saturday to join his appointment as Political Agent at Muscat.

WE hear that Captain Hyde-Cates, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, has been selected to accompany H. H. the Junagadh Prince, on his Indian tour.

ON Sunday, November 6, the new Archdeacon of Lahore was installed in the Cathedral Church of the diocese.

THE Government having sanctioned the despatch of a punitive expedition to Lushailand, 400 rifles of the 1-3rd Gurkhas, with two guns manned by a detachment from No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery, will be despatched so as to arrive at Chittagong by the 1st December.

INFORMATION has reached us that Sardars Habibulla Khan and Nasir-ulla Khan, the sons of the Amir, have proceeded to Ghazni, and that 12,000 men have reached there as well from Kabul. Part of these men are to remain at Ghazni with Sirdar Nasir-ulla Khan and the rest will accompany the other son of his Highness to Herat, for which place he is bound. The meaning of this is not yet known.

THE Indian Currency Association has not had much to cheer it during the week, writes a Calcutta commercial correspondent. The letter of protest by several members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has seen the light; it is brief but to the point. Those signing the letter conclude by saying that the memorial of the Association is based upon a highly incorrect representation of facts, and its prayer to Parliament to empower the Government of India to deal with the currency as it may deem fit, is one, which should, in their opinion, on no account be granted. The protest is signed by fourteen firms and two banks. The statement of Lord Kimberley at the Guildhall Banquet, to the effect that the Commission will not recommend anything which would shock the well-tried system of British Currency, is also felt to be depressing by members of the Association.

PARTICULARS have been received from Manipur of the untimely death of Lieutenant J. W. Fitzgerald, of the 43rd Gurkha Rifles. The officer was seated at a table in his house, examining his gun, as he intended to go out snipe-shooting in the afternoon. He called out to the officer living in the same bungalow, who was in the next room, to lend him a cartridge-extractor. The officer was bringing the extractor, when he heard the report of the gun, and on rushing into the room, found that Lieutenant Fitzgerald had been shot. Two surgeons were quickly on the scene, but all their efforts were of no avail, and Lieutenant Fitzgerald expired shortly after. It was evident that at the moment he called for the extractor he was seated close to the table, with the gun between his knees, but on the ground, and the breech open, with a cartridge in the chamber, trigger at full cock. He had found some difficulty in closing the gun, and had endeavoured to do so by jerking the barrel and stock together, and in doing so the gun exploded. The spring of the striker of the barrel which exploded was broken and a mark on the cartridge case showed that the projecting striker had caused the difficulty in closing the gun, which led to the explosion. The gun had been for some weeks previous in the possession of another officer who had, however, avoided using it, as he considerad it quite unsafe, and on returning it to Lieutenant Fitzgerald he warned him about it. The deceased had seen considerable service in the Chin-Lushai, Burma, and Manipur expeditions, and had endeared himself by his numberless good qualities to both officers and men.

# TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE CHARGES ON CABLE MESSAGES TO AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Crown Agents of the Australian Colonies, yesterday, waited upon the Marquis of Ripon and Lord Kimberley to protest against the proposal of the Indian Government to increase the transit charges on the cable messages to Australia by fifteen centimes. Their Lordships, in reply, promised to give the matter their consideration.

## THE PANAMA CANAL.

### EXPECTED PROSECUTION OF M. M. DE LESSEPS AND M. EIFFEL.

PARIS, Nov. 15.

The French Government have resolved to prosecute the managers of the Panama Canal Company for breach of trust and fraud. It is stated that the defendants will be Messrs. Ferdinand and Charles Lesseps, besides two other directors and the contractor, M. Eiffel.

## THE NEW N.-W. P. MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16.

Mr. W. M. Colvin, of the Allahabad Bar, becomes a Member of Council of the North-West Provinces in place of Mr. G. T. Spankie who has vacated that seat on his appointment to the Judicial Commissionership of Oudh.

## JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Justice Burkett, the newly-appointed Sixth Judge of the High Court, took his seat on the first bench this morning, the Chief Justice introducing him to his new functions.

Mr. Aikman arrived at Allahabad for the purpose of relieving Mr. Justice Mahmood, who should have gone on furlough on the 15th instant. A difficulty has arisen, however, regarding the relief, as Mr. Justice Mahmood will not attend the Court; and the Chief Justice insists that he should at least attend and dispose of the cause list, and particularly inspect the many cases in which his judgment is reserved. Meantime the huge cause list hangs on the single bench door with no judge to dispose of it. Parties to cases are looking upon the whole thing as a public scandal and complaints of the delay are many.

## THE MANOHURDAS EYE HOSPITAL.

Sir Auckland Colvin this evening laid the foundation-stone of the Manohurdas Eye Hospital on the site between the Colvin Free School and Colvin Hospital with full masonic honors. Thousands of people attended to witness the opening ceremony of one of the greatest wants the provinces has felt for years. His Honor said that the masonic brotherhood did him a great honor in asking him to lay the foundation-stone. He did not know the exact foundation of the craft as he was no mason, but he believed that though it was a mystery to him its ruling principle was sympathy with their poorer fellow-creatures. Referring to the unceasing exertions of Dr. Geoffry Hall, who for years past had maintained a humble hospital of his own in which he gave his spare time gratis to thousands of people afflicted with the eye, Sir Auckland held the popular doctor up as a splendid specimen of a mason, who doubtless had the pleasure in seeing his work consummated to-day by the gift of a magnificent building, costing several lakhs by Lala Manohurdas. Great rejoicings prevailed throughout the native city all day on account of the ceremony.

## THE HYDERABAD SCANDAL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 16.

Mr. Inverarity, counsel for Nawab Mehdi Hassan in the Hyderabad pamphlet scandal, has retired from the case.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 16.

Surgeon-Captain Murray has been transferred from general duty, Bombay District, to the Sind district; and also takes over the temporary charge of the 7th Bombay Lancers, *vice* Surgeon-Captain Jones, granted extension of leave for seven months.

Surgeon-Captain Jameson has proceeded to Fort Sandeman to officiate in medical charge of the 5th Bombay Cavalry, owing to the transfer of Surgeon-Captain Hojel to the Civil Department.

Lieutenant Hacken, officiating Wing Officer, 23rd Bombay Rifles, has, on admission to the Staff Corps, been appointed Wing Officer.

Lieutenant Hornby, East Lancashire Rgiment, officiating Wing Officer on probation, 3rd Bombay Infantry, has been attached to the 12th Bombay Infantry, in the same capacity.

Lieutenant Cumberlege, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 8th Bombay Infantary, has been attached to the 22nd Bombay Infantry, in the same capacity.

Second Lieutenant Dacosta, 21st Hussars, attached to the 20th Bombay Infantry, has been attached to the 5th Bombay Cavalry, as officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

## THE CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

*POONA, Nov. 15.

The Central Rifle Meeting opened to-day. A strong breeze was blowing across the range. Sir George Greaves and General Blundell were present during the shooting.

Match XII.—200 yards. Rs. 100, presented by Brigadier-General Gatacre.

| | Points. |
|---|---|
| Lance-Sergeant Hornsby, Durham L. I. | 29 |
| Bombardier Payne, 72nd Field Batty. | 29 |
| Private Brown, Worcester Regiment | 28 |
| Color-Sergeant Mawhood, Poona Vols. | 27 |
| Lance-Corporal Wahe, Durham L. I. | 26 |

Match XLI.—200 yards.—Rs. 100 presented by the Chief of Mudhole.

| | |
|---|---|
| Naik Goola Mahomed, 29th Bo. I | 30 |
| Private Sangal Singh, 7th Bo. I | 29 |
| Lance-Naik Poshetti Muri, Sappers and Miners | 29 |
| Lance-Naik Deonak Vacnack, 7th Bo. I | 29 |

Match XLII.—300 yards. Rs. 100, presented by Sirdar Khan Bahadur Pudumjee Pestonjee.

| | |
|---|---|
| Naik Goolam Mahomed, 29th Bo. I | 29 |
| Naik Shaik Mahomed, 16th Bo. I | 27 |
| Private Ithu Goode, 3rd Bo. L. I. | 27 |
| Havildar Luximon Methar, 13th Bo. I. | 27 |

Match XIII.—300 yards. Rs. 100, presented by Colonel Bisset.

| | |
|---|---|
| Private Moorhouse, 7th Hussars | 29 |
| Color-Sergeant Crapper, Lanc. Fuslrs. | 27 |
| Lieut Chitty, 19th Bo. I. | 27 |
| Lance-Corporal Clarke, Poona Vols. | 26 |
| Private Dickenson, Loyal North Lancaster | 26 |

[* Delayed in transmission]

## THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

AGRA, Nov. 15.

A public meeting was held this evening at the Victoria College to elect delegates to the next Congress. Rai Bahadur Balmukund presided, and the meeting was addressed by Raja Rampalsingh, Pundit Madanmohun Malvijee, Babu Jamnadas, and Munshi Hankardyal. Touching references were made to the late lamented Pundit Ajudhianath, which drew tears from the assembly. Nearly Rs. 700 was subscribed in aid of the next Congress, of which Rs. 90 was paid on the spot. Thirty delegates (twenty-three Hindus and seven Mahomedans) were elected.

TELHARA, Nov. 16.

At a meeting held here to-day, Shet Jetmal Hanker presiding, Mr. Ramrao Deshpande of Argaon and several other speakers addressed the assembly, and eight representatives were elected for the Akola Congress meeting.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

The punitive expedition to the Southern Lushai country has been formally sanctioned. The 400 rifles of the 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas, with the two guns manned by a detachment from the Kohat Mountain Battery, will be despatched so as to arrive at Chittagong by December 1st.

The Secretary of State has sent out a despatch to the Madras Government in which he fully acknowledges the ceaseless and energetic endeavours of Lord Wenlock to mitigate the ill-effects caused by the recent scarcity. Lord Kimberley regrets that grossly exaggerated statements concerning the distressed condition of the people should have been published. A medical missionary at Madura was the chief offender in this respect.

The Volunteer Reserve movement in Multan appears to have come to a standstill since the demise (in October 1891) of the late Mr. Cookson, who took a prominent interest in the formation of the corps. The numbers have now dwindled down to seven or eight on paper, and the last time class-firing was held is ancient history. It would really be better to return the arms and accoutrements to Lahore, leaving it optional to those who wish to become Volunteers to join the local corps of the North-Western Railway.

The first consignment of earthware drain pipes left the works of the Punjab Pottery Works, limited, at Haranpore on Thursday for the Engineering Department, Lahore; and other orders are now being executed. This is worthy of note, as being a new industry in Upper India, and because the possibility of manufacturing pipes suitable for the drainage operations contemplated in Lahore and other large cities, has been satisfactorily demonstrated. The company have just ordered new machinery from England with which to commence the manufacture of tesselated tiles.

Complaints reach the frontier paper of the fact that troops proceeding from the Peshawar District are railed straight through from Peshawar to Mian Mir without halting at Rawalpindi, as has been the custom for the last few years. A rest camp is established at Rawalpindi for the comfort of troops, who naturally expect to be allowed to halt there, as the long journey from Peshawar to Mian Mir is one of great discomfort in a troop train, especially to women and children; and the expense of providing their own refreshments on the journey is a burden on soldiers' pockets not overladen with wealth.

Mr. A. V. D. Best, of Messrs. Best and Co., Madras, has joined the Board of the National Bank of India.

Mr. Abdul Aziz, of the Mysore Civil Service, will continue to be Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Tumkur District until Mr. A Raghavendra Rao's return from leave, and Mr. B. Ramaswamaiengar will continue to be Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Chitaldroog District till the 31st proximo.

An amusing story is current with respect to Mr. Cecil Rhodes. While at Kimberly recently it occurred to him to stroll down to the Exhibition to have a quiet look round free from all official fuss. When he presented himself at the wicket, however, he found that he had no ticket of admission, and that his pockets were literally empty. His explanation that he was the Premier of Cape Colony, and that he had forgotten his purse and ticket, was incredulously received by the gatekeeper, and had it not been for an amused on-looker the diamond-king would have been turned away for the lack of a florin.

The Bhurtpur I. S. Cavalry will take part in reconnoitring duties with the 7th Dragoon Guards in the vicinity of Muttra during March, and the Infantry of that State go to the manœuvres at Jhansi in January.

There has been a slightly renewed inquiry for shares of the Bengal Gold and Silver Company, and they have been done between 4½ and 5¾ annas. It is said that the negotiations for sale of a part of the land to a London Company are taking more definite shape, and that the locality of the recent find is to be specially reported on by an independent expert.

Owing to heavy sickness among the British infantry regiments in Peshawar, orders have been issued for the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the Northumberland Fusiliers to exchange stations at once. The three companies of Royal Scots Fusiliers under orders for Rawalpindi camp have also been ordered to move from Peshawar to Rawalpindi by rail immediately.

Mr. Justice Wilkinson will retire from the Civil Service and, consequently, from the Madras High Court Bench, in January next, two months earlier than he had originally intended.

A Colombo contemporary writes :—"Mr. G. A. Foljambe was the Captain of the Trinity XI. in 1891. He is a fair medium paced left-hand bowler and is at times very good; once or twice he made runs when particularly wanted. He, however, came out 10th on the list of averages with an average of 10 for nine competed innings, his chief score being 20 not out. His bowling analysis showed 16 wickets, yielding 104 runs a piece."

One of the boats of H. M. S Racoon while cruising off Chumvi Island overhauled a canoe and found a raw slave. The crew stated in Court that they had found this slave (a woman) lashed to a canoe calling for help and that they saw dead bodies floating around. The Judge feeling that if they performed an act of humanity it would be a gross reproach to the Court if the boat were condemned and the crew punished, enquired very fully into the case. The result was that their story was disbelieved and the statement of the woman was taken as true, *viz.*, that she had been shipped by night from a village called Shakeeni between Saadani and Bagamoyo and brought across, and that the vessel was waiting for the approach of night to land her. The woman was unable to speak Kiswahili.

The Quartermaster-General in India having enquired the meaning of the term "Orphans" used in Article 657, Army Regulations, India, Vol. X., Part II., which relates to the grant of free passage to the orphans of honorary commissioned and warrant officers, pensioners, &c., and their guardians, proceeding to and from the Lawrence Asylums and other recognised orphanages, the Government of India have decided that the term applies only to fatherless children.

Matters in the Calcutta jute market are said to be much in the same plight as last week. There has been a fairly steady rise here and in the interior, specially in low qualities. In bales there has been little or no fresh business, standard marks being about Rs. 30¼ per bale and firm. Home advices reported the price at £11 a ton for November and December shipment by Canal, and £11-10 to Dundee, with only a retail trade going on, and an unsettled appearance about the market. The telegrams received this morning quote £10-15 in lieu of £11, so it is clear that the home market has no intention of following the further rise here, though this apparent determination in no way helps Calcutta in the meanwhile in the matter of loose jute and cuttings. A meeting of balers was held on Tuesday at which an agreement was arrived at by those present not to pay more than Rs. 5 a maund for loose, but these proceedings were much of an informal nature. On Tuesday next a meeting of the Association proper, that is the Calcutta Baled Jute Association, will be held, at which it is hoped something more definite will be done. As matters stand at present the position to many in the trade is critical, and is about as genuine a corner as has ever been seen here in commerce. The stuff is apparently arriving here in large quantities, but it is the price that is so dead against those who sold for delivery last month and this. The total exports to all places, in jute—rejections, and cuttings—from 1st August to 31st October, was 860,848 bales. The number of bales measured for export, in the fortnight—28th October to 10th November—is the largest on record, *viz.*: 230,000; excluding Sundays: this gives over 19,000 bales a day.

A missionary in the Arctic regions reports that a dying Indian confessed to him that he accompanied one relief expedition sent in search of the Franklyn expedition. He and a companion were sent ahead to see if they could catch sight of the remains of Franklyn's ships, and when their provisions were nearly exhausted they saw masts sticking out of the ice in the far distance, but fearing starvation if they waited to investigate, they reported to the commander that they saw nothing.

The German Naval Lieutenant sent by Governor Soden on a mission of Exploration up the Rufiji River has returned to Zanzibar and made a very favourable report. He discovered some valuable caoutchouc forests, which he estimates to cover more than two thousand square miles, stretching southwards from Mahenge, and over the Makonde Plateau. Large quantities of copal, he says, can be got nearer the coast. A mountain about three thousand five hundred metres high has been discovered at about thirty-eight degrees ten minutes east longitude. The coal strata however, seem not to extend from the Portuguese to the German territory. The banks of the Rovuma, which Dr. Livingstone found densely peopled in 1869, are now quite forsaken owing to the frequent raids of neighbouring tribes.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. K. Barr, who has just returned from leave in England, succeeds to the vacancy in Kashmir consequent on Colonel Prideaux's departure on furlough, an officiating appointment that will probably become a permanent one. The selection is one to which all the circumstances pointed, for Colonel Barr's record in Rewah and Gwalior has been such as to mark him out as an officer certain to be chosen in due course for any exceptionally difficult and important post that should fall to the Department; but the one obstacle that seemed to stand in the way was that of salary. The march of recent events that has made the Kashmir Residency perhaps the most important charge under the Foreign Office, has left the remuneration of the incumbent untouched, and the consequence has been that Government seemed likely to be in constant difficulty whenever the post fell vacant as to getting it filled by an officer of due standing and experience, unless such a one should consent to a material sacrifice for the sake of honour or the climate. The sacrifice was made by Colonel Parry Nisbet, who was losing considerably during the whole time he held the appointment. It is manifestly wrong that Government should have to put such a compromise before its officers; particularly as, since the free opening of Kashmir to Indian visitors, it can no longer be claimed that a small salary there goes as far as a larger one elsewhere. The very reverse is the case, for the Resident is now the official head of a European society far larger than is to be found at any other native capital, and the claims upon his time and hospitality must be proportionate. From the fact of Colonel Barr's acceptance of the appointment we hope it may be inferred that the Government have made up their minds to improve the position of the Resident either by making the Residency a First Class one—a change which its importance quite justifies—or at any rate by attaching to it an increased sumptuary allowance.

The Archduke Franz, son of the Heir Apparent of Austria, sails this month in the cruiser *Kaiserin Elizabeth* for a tour round the world. He touches at Aden, thence comes to Bombay, travels to Agra Delhi, Benares, and Calcutta, then goes to Singapore and Australia, and afterwards to Java, Borneo, Siam, China, Japan, and America. The journey will last nearly a year.

The following are the facts, so far as they can be published at present, says the Lahore paper, of one *cause celebre* now in progress in Kashmir and Jammu State. Fakir, who is a Jamadar and an old servant of H. H. the Maharaja, is under trial. An information was lodged by one Hayat Muhammad, accusing Fakir and one Babu Partab Singh, a pleader in the State, of complicity in the murder of Sawal Singh. A search of Fakir's house was made, but with no result beyond the finding of some bundles of papers which had been made over to Fakir by the Maharaja to keep, and which, as they peculiarly affected the Maharaja himself, were sent on to him under sealed covers. But amongst the papers there were two, it is alleged, which, though not in the handwriting of Fakir, were meant for publication and in substance alleged incapability against the Maharaja. Pundit Jea Lal, the Chief Judge, found the information lodged by Hayat Muhammad false. Pundit Jea Lal then took three weeks' leave and Hari Chand, a Kashmiri Pundit, was appointed to officiate as Chief Judge. Fakir was subsequently arrested on a warrant, charging him with criminal intimidation and attempt to defame, in connection with those two documents, which he alleges were made over to him by the Maharaja to keep with the other papers. Fakir engaged Mr. Beechy, the barrister, who has recently returned from England to proceed to Jammu and effect his release. On the 3rd November Mr. Beechy applied, to and obtained from, Pundit Bhag Ram, the Judicial Member, an order releasing Fakir on bail, and requiring the prosecution to show cause why the proceeding should not be quashed.

The planters of Coorg deserve a congratulation on having drawn from the Viceroy a personal expression of opinion upon the great exchange question. In their address to his Excellency the representatives of this compact but not very extensive interest had ventured the hope that the Government of India would not introduce a gold standard nor do anything that might interfere with "the natural downward tendency of silver." After gently reminding them in reply that there were other interests to be considered by Government besides those of the Coorg plantations, Lord Lansdowne remarked : "No fortuitous advantage which any particular trade may, for a time, derive under a falling exchange, can be allowed to weigh against the general injury and loss resulting to the trade of the Indian Empire, as a whole, from fluctuations and uncertainty in the rate of exchange. . . . It will, perhaps, be sufficient if I say that as the Indian Empire does most of its commercial business with countries in which a gold standard obtains, it appears to me that it would be for the general advantage that India should be provided with a currency of which the gold value would no longer be subject to the fluctuations which have for some years past unsettled our commercial system and discouraged the investment of capital in this country."

Several cases of cholera in Vienna have been caused by drinking the Danube water. Cases have also occurred at Calais, but, generally speaking, the epidemic in Europe has almost ceased. A cholera specific, discovered by an English chemist, known as periodate crystals, has been tested in the cholera wards of the Seamen's Hospital in Berlin. In the earlier stages of cholera it is said to be successful in 95 per cent of cases, and it cures 70 per cent. in the later stages.

In commemoration of the birth of his daughter, the Emperor William released four hundred female convicts.

A Paris correspondent tells the following story from the *Figaro* which vouches for its authenticity :—When the King and Queen of Italy were on board the French flagship during the recent fetes at Genoa, Admiral Reinnier asked them down to take refreshments in his own cabin. The Queen noticed a tabular list in gold letters of all the admirals who had during sixty years commanded the Mediterranean squadron. The tablet hung on a partition and had above it a Royal crown—that of the Bourbons. Still higher up was a portrait of M. Carnot. Said the Queen to the Admiral, with a sweet smile : "How does M. Carnot like to be so near that crown?" "Why, very well," answered the Admiral, "Your Majesty must have noticed that it is under his feet."

A curious pilgrimage, says a Paris correspondent, was recently made to the Chapel of Saints Come and Damien, at the Church of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre. The pilgrims were all doctors and members of the oldest corporation in France, that of the Association of Saints Come and Damien, founded by Saint Louis in 1255. It was suppressed with all other trade corporations by Turgot's Edict of 1774. Lacordaire tried to revive it in 1839 under the name of the Brotherhood of Saint Luc, but failed. The revival took place in 1884, when twelve doctors formed themselves into a confraternity adopting all the statutes of the ancient one that Turgot abolished. The motto is "Consilio manuque mortem arte pellet." There are now seven hundred members, about a third of whom joined yesterday in the pilgrimage.

## INDIAN VIEWS ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your *Summary* of the 8th inst., just to hand, you have three articles on the Currency Question, and as they contain highly controversial matter, I ask to be permitted to make a few observations.

You state in regard to the Report of the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver, that "the conclusion arrived at was that the fall in prices in England was chiefly due to circumstances independent of the altered relation of silver to gold, and the change in the value of the metals. It is reasonable, therefore," you continue, "to infer that the introduction of a gold standard will not injuriously affect prices in India, as suggested by the Association, especially if the change be gradual. In any case the disturbance from the additional demand for gold would be much less than that caused by the demonetization of silver by Germany twenty years ago. Besides, as we pointed out yesterday, the fall of the rupee from two shillings to nearly one, has not caused any appreciable rise in Indian prices."

The passage from the Report of the Commission is taken from the special Report (Part II.) by the six Commissioners who favoured bimetallism for all other countries but not for England, and must be regarded as a meaningless compromise to reconcile discordant views. Surely we must recognise that gold prices depend upon gold, and silver prices upon silver, and consequently what can be the possible meaning of the statement that there is an altered relation of silver to gold, and yet the altered relation of silver prices to gold prices is not due to the altered relation of silver to gold but to something else. The truth clearly is that there is a change in the purchasing power of gold as compared with the purchasing power of silver, and this change shows itself in the altered ratio between the two metals, and in the variation between former gold prices and silver prices and present ones. Is it possible for us to conceive of an immense change in the ratio between gold and silver and yet no resulting change in gold prices and silver prices. Thus when you remark that it is reasonable therefore to infer that the introduction of a gold standard will not injuriously affect prices in India, I regret to say notwithstanding the statement by the Royal Commission, that I am perfectly certain that it is unreasonable to expect any such result. Of course if the present ratio were adopted for a gold standard, there might be no material change in prices, but if 1s. 8d. be adopted then there must be a considerable fall in Indian prices.

The reason why in my former letters I have counselled caution and deliberation, even if the residents in India have been deliberating for ten or fifteen years, is because I observed in most non-official quarters in India that they wanted both to eat their cake and yet to have it. They are calling for a gold currency and a return to 1s. 8d. or some such figure for the rupee, and yet they expect to have that without any change in prices. To my opinion expressed in another communication that if the rupee is raised by limitation of the quantity of rupees, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d., Indian prices of articles exported to gold countries will fall to the extent of 25 per cent., you rejoin that "this is a bold assertion in the face of the fact that the fall in the rupee from 2s. to 1s. 2½d. has not caused a rise in Indian prices in anything like that proportion." You are perfectly right in saying that Indian prices have not risen much, and I will state it as a fact that the mass of our leading commodities can be bought in London with a smaller quantity of silver than they could twenty years ago, so that in this respect London and India show the same general result as regards silver. But the average gold prices of the same commodities in London are 30 per cent. lower than they were twenty years ago, so that £70 will purchase to-day as much as £100 did twenty years ago. At the same time 95 ounces or thereabouts of silver will purchase in London as much of the leading commodities as 100 ounces would have done twenty years ago. Or to express this in another form the purchasing power of silver has remained on an average of twenty years at nearly the same standard level, but the purchasing power of gold has increased by about 40 or 45 per cent. in that time. Therefore it is that if India is going to raise the rupee to a gold value of 1s. 8d., it must to a corresponding extent depart from the present silver level at a gold valuation of 1s. 3d., and by limitation of its currency increase the purchasing power of each rupee, so that when it rises to 1s. 8d. the rupee will purchase as much as 1s. 8d. does at present, whereas to-day the rupee purchases only to the value of 1s. 3d. If by some process gold became so plentiful as to go back to its former level, that is the level from which silver has never departed, then the rupee would have a gold price of 1s. 11d., but we are dealing with a changed purchasing power of gold, and to-day what formerly was 23 pence is only 15 pence, and gold has increased in purchasing power over commodities and silver in the proportion of 15 to 23. Thus it is that when proposals are made to go back to old conditions, they are impracticable, because the old conditions are gone, and when you wish to have the rupee put up to 20d. it will be a rupee not of the purchasing power of 20d. of twenty years ago, but of 20d. with a command over average prices of commodities increased in the proportion of 15 to 20, that is from 15d. to 20d.

But this is a very different prospect from the one that is so freely pictured in India, and therefore I advise caution in so far that if you are going to adopt this proposal be sure that you really know the cost, and are prepared to pay it. Because as surely as a diminished circulation of gold in the gold countries has caused a fall of 30 per cent. in prices, you cannot diminish the volume of Indian money so as to make a coin worth 1s. 8d., that to-day is only worth 1s. 3d., without a corresponding fall in Indian prices. You are going to tie your currency to gold, and if so you cannot avoid tying yourselves to the conditions of gold. You are going deliberately to stop the coinage of silver for the express purpose of changing the present silver level for a higher gold level. But you cannot be both on the present silver level and yet change your gold level of 1s. 3d. for a gold level of 1s. 8d., without making the rupee purchase twenty of the articles of which to-day it can only purchase fifteen. Is there any possible way by which fifteen and twenty can be regarded as being the same?

Again, you say "to this theory we need only oppose the fact that when the rupee was at 1s. 8d., Indian wheat yielded the same profit to the producers and the exporter than it does now, and that the price of wheat fell in London *pari passu* with the fall in the value of the rupee." Yes; exactly. When gold was on a level of purchasing power that made the rupee worth 1s. 8d. in gold, and wheat was at a certain gold price in London, the Indian exporter got the same number of rupees that he gets to-day with the rupee at 1s. 3d. and the price of wheat in London correspondingly lower. The change here was not a change in the rupee price of wheat, but in the gold value of the rupee and the gold value of wheat in London. It was a change exclusively in gold, and thus it did not affect the Indian silver price of wheat. Gold prices may go higher or lower and the rupee exchange may follow, but the Indian agriculturist has no concern with that so long as his silver prices are kept up. But what is now being proposed is that the gold value of the rupee shall be increased without any corresponding rise in the gold price of wheat in London, and in every merchant's office it will be seen at a glance that if the exchange is raised to 1s. 8d. and the gold price of wheat is not correspondingly raised, the silver price of wheat must fall so as to enable wheat to be laid down, as the London price. If the London price of wheat is to continue unchanged, then of the two elements, Indian price and exchange, if the one is higher the other must be lower; and to the London importer in that case it is quite immaterial whether there is a high price in India and a low rate of exchange or a low price and a high rate. If you are to have 1s. 8d. exchange then you must have one-third higher price in London or one-quarter lower price in India, otherwise the wheat cannot be laid down in London to pay.

All this is perfectly well known to the officials in India, and this is why they hesitate. They know that the only policy which will not lower Indian prices is to adopt the present ratio between gold and silver, but in that case the Government of India will be saddled permanently with the enormous charge for the interest and principal of its gold obligations. In April, 1891, Sir David Barbour sent a reply to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in which he said : "Therefore, I say as long as there is a chance of silver being maintained as a monetary standard, do not make any change." Those are wise words. India has always something to hope; for, so long as silver is not abandoned altogether in the West, and any change that India has the option of making can only be a choice of evils. But the time may come when India may decide that it is better to get rid of the present evil and accept another evil, though it is very doubtful if it can change for the better. There is of course the international solution, and if Europe and America were to adopt bimetallism, it would then be worthwhile for India to make the necessary sacrifice in lower prices to arrive at a permanent and worldwide solution.

But if this question is examined into carefully it will be seen that even bimetallism at any ratio above the present means lower prices for India. It will be a gain in the long run to make the sacrifice, but India must not delude itself with the idea that "the restoring of its coined wealth" would enormously increase the wealth of the country." Would that that dream might be a reality, but alas no, the economic fates forbid.—I am, &c.,

J. BARR ROBERTSON.

Oriental Club, London, Oct. 28.

## "LA BELLE SIFFLEUSE" AT THE NOVELTY.

Mrs. Shaw's third performance at the Novelty Theatre, on Tuesday night, was from every point of view, highly successful. Mr. Twinning, who has been entrusted with the management of these concerts, during the sejourn of the lady in this city, secured the assistance of Signora Bianchi, Signor Gavelli, and Signor Secchi. So the programme was more than usually attractive. Mrs. Shaw rendered another exhaustive selection of compositions, in which she fairly eclipsed all her previous performances. The music in the "Russian Nightingale" was charmingly interpreted, and when the last notes of her whistling died away in the "Springtide" she was vociferously applauded. Mr. Hulland's efforts were appreciated. So also were those of Signora Bianchi, Signor Gavelli, and Signor Secchi. Rossini's Aria was given with great sweetness by Signora Bianchi who possesses a mezzo-soprano voice of great power. Signor Gavelli contributed Bellini's Aria E Cavatina and Gounod's Romance in which he scored a decided success. His reach baritone voice is such as is not frequently heard. Signor Secchi is another vocalist with high claims to commendation. In the duet of Verdi's "Il Trovatore," with the Signora Bianchi, the audience evinced the greatest interest and adequately acknowledged the merit of the performance. These contributors also scored a great success in the Trio, "Carmen," in which their attainments found full scope. Mrs. Shaw concluded the programme with the Valse—Aria—*Romeo et Juliette*, in which her standard of excellence was fully sustained. Her final performance will be given to-morrow night when she will be supported by Mr. Arthur Taylor, a young baritone, who having entered on a special engagement with Mrs. Shaw, will make his *debut* in Bombay. The success which Mr. Taylor, who has been in the profession only about two years, has achieved is almost unparalleled. As a gold medallist at the Royal Academy of Music he comes with promises of great things, and the programme of Mrs. Shaw's final concert should not fail to attract a full house.

## THE "NAUTCH GIRL" AT THE GAIETY.

We would remind our readers that "the Nautch Girl," Messrs. Gilbert and Solomon's popular opera, will be performed to-morrow evening, by the Willard Opera Company, Miss Vera Patey being Chinna-Loofa, and Mr. Willard, the idol. This was the piece which introduced the Willard Opera Company to Bombay, and one in which their many friends will be glad to see again, having vivid recollections of the attractiveness of the performance. Booking, we understand, is proceeding rapidly.

## THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 16.

The volley-firing competition for native troops, Match 33, took place this morning, considerable interest being manifested in it. The distance selected was 400 yards, and the number of volleys fired ten. The 19th Bombay Infantry won the competition with the good score of 149 points. Every shot they fired struck the target without *ricochetting*. This same regiment won the volley-firing last year also. The 7th Bombay Infantry stood second on the list last year, but they have, on the present occasion, been displaced by the 9th Bombay Infantry, who made 139. The 13th Bombay Infantry were disqualified for using blackened sights. The best score made up to date in the Revolver Prize (Match 27) fixed targets, is 33 by Captain J. C. Francis. Lieutenant Chitty, of the 19th Bombay Infantry, has put up 32. Mrs. Curtis, the wife of Major C. Curtis, A. A. G. for Musketry, made a possible to-day for the Diana Match, at 50 yards. The following is the result of the volley-firing :—

MATCH 33.—THE VOLLEY FIRING COMPETITION.

Rs. 100 presented by Major-General R. B. Blundell, Commanding Poona District. Open to teams of eight : Lance Naiks and Privates from any Regiment in the Bombay Presidency. Each team to be commanded by a non-commissioned officer, not under the rank of Naik. Distance 400 yards.

| | Pts. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 19th Bombay Infantry | 149 | 120 |
| 9th Bombay Infantry | 139 | 50 |
| 29th Bombay Infantry | 134 | 30 |
| 7th Bombay Infantry | 130 | |
| 16th Bombay Infantry | 121 | |
| 3rd Bombay Light Infantry | 113 | |
| 25th Bombay Rifles | 112 | |
| 14th Bombay Infantry | 111 | |
| 10th Bombay Infantry | 109 | |
| 23rd Bombay Rifles | 107 | |
| 1st Bombay Grenadiers | 104 | |
| 13th Bombay Infantry | Disqualified | |

DIANA PLATE.

| | 50 yds. | 100 yds. |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs Rivett-Carnac | 35 | 30 |
| Mrs Curtis | 35 | 29 |
| Mrs Street | 32 | 28 |
| Mrs Turner-Jones | 32 | 25 |
| Mrs Vidal | 28 | 24 |

Match XXIV.—Rapid firing individual. Distances 200 and 300 yards.

| | 200 yds. | 300 yds. | Total. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lance-Corpl Lambert | 26 | 23 | 49 | 75 |
| Private Race, 7th Hussars | 25 | 23 | 48 | 50 |
| Private Condon, Worcester Regiment | 21 | 25 | 46 | 25 |
| Sergeant-Major Francis, Durham L I | 25 | 20 | 45 | 15 |
| Lieutenant Chitty, 19th Bo Infantry | 23 | 20 | 43 | 15 |

In the revolver disappearing targets Lieutenant Chitty and Captain Francis made 23 each.

## THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to leading articles and correspondence in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* on the subject of the appointment of Executive Engineer to the Municipality, I beg to say, without discussing any other point, that as far as I am concerned there has never been any private "understanding" or negotiation "behind the scenes" on the subject. When Mr. Walton's re-appointment was considered last year by the Corporation I was in Europe.—Yours, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH.

Bombay, November 16.

## THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mr. C. H. B. Forbes presided at an extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Limited (in liquidation) held, yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company No. 1 Bell Lane.

The following resolution proposed by Mr. Louis Penny and seconded by Ibrahim Alladina, was carried unanimously :—"That Mr. Alexander McLaggan, partner in the firm of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., of Bombay, be and he is hereby appointed a liquidator of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Limited (in liquidation), in the place of Mr. Charles Henry Buchanan Forbes, who has resigned his office of liquidator on proceeding to England, and that Mr. Alexander McLaggan do henceforth hold the said office of liquidator (together with the continuing liquidator of the said company) upon the same terms and with the like powers and authorities and for the same purpose in all respects as the said Mr. C. H. B. Forbes held the said office."

This was all the business before the meeting. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the oproceedings.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, with Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee in the chair. Those present were :—Colonel Wilson, Mr. Grattan Geary, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Hurkissondass Narotumdass, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, A. M. Dharamsi, K. M. Shroff, and K. N. Kabraji.

PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL MEET-VAN BULLOCKS.

The Committee considered letter No. 17360, dated 10th instant, from the Commissioner, stating that the present strength of meat van bullocks is not sufficient, and it is necessary to add four more pairs with a view to give some rest to the animals and to prevent their being frequently ill. Requesting sanction to the purchase of four pairs at the rate of Rs. 150 a pair for bullocks above 12-2 up to 13-1½, and those above 13-2 at the rate of Rs. 200 a pair. The cost to be met out of the budget provision of Rs. 2,400. The cost of feeding for the remaining portion of the year to be met out of the feed grant. The Commissioner reports that he has sanctioned the purchase of 6½ pairs from Messrs. Khursedjee and Sons to replace those sent to Pinjrapole, to be paid for at the same rate as above.

The required sanction was given.

EXPENSES FOR REPAIRS AND DIVERSIONS OF GAS MAINS.

The Committee next considered letter No. 17607, dated 14th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that the Gas Company had preferred a bill amounting to Rs. 2,204-4-6 for repairs to and diversions of gas mains in the Supari Bag and Dadar Roads, which works were necessitated by the laying of the 48" Tansa main in these roads. Stating that Messrs. Sitaram Luximon and Co., the contractors for the pipe line from Ghatkopar to Kalachouki, were liable for the cost of the repairs, but as the Company were unable to state what the charge on this account was, the Commissioner requested sanction to recover the sum of Rs. 500 from the contractors' final certificate.

The Committee accorded their sanction.

THE CONDITION OF BRITISH HOTEL LANE.

The next subject for consideration was letter No. 17366, dated 10th inst., from the Commissioner reporting that the British Hotel Lane was in a bad condition as the roadway was worn out, and it was a private street. That certain lanes in the Fazindari district, situate to the north of Bellasis Road, as shown on plan forwarded were also in a bad condition and that those were also private streets. Stating that if the former lane was repaired by the Municipality, the Executive Engineer reported that the Municipality would be able to recover the cost from the owners of houses therein. The latter lanes were in 1885 repaired by the Municipality, and the cost recovered. Requesting sanction, under Section 305 of the Act, to notices being served on owners of houses adjoining or abutting the said streets, requiring them to level and metal the same as the Commissioner proposed, in default of compliance therewith, instead of having these lanes repaired at the cost of the Municipality and recovering the same afterwards, to proceed against house-owners under Section 471 of the Act, so that the risk of losing through some legal technicality the expense previously incurred would be avoided.

The required sanction was given.

A NEW DESIGNATION.

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik said he wished to know how it was that the designation of the "Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage," was changed in the new budget to "Drainage Engineer" under the "Executive Engineer."

The Municipal Commissioner replied that the old designation, which was an unnecessarily long one, was only abbreviated in the new budget. The Drainage Engineer was under the Executive Engineer, who was one of the three officers, (the Commissioner, Health Officer, and the Executive Engineer) who did not hold schedule appointments.

A PRACTICAL AND NECESSARY APPOINTMENT.

In reply to a question for employing a head plumber, on a salary of Rs. 250 to Rs. 300, the Municipal Commissioner said the new officer would be required to supervise all plumbing work in connection with the drainage of the city. The licensed plumbers could not carry out the work of joining the pipes with lead satisfactorily as they did not thoroughly understand it. The cost would not be great, and he trusted if the appointment were introduced they would have every reason to be satisfied with the services of a thoroughly competent and practical man.

It was decided, on the suggestion of Dr. Bhalchandra, that a contract for the new appointment be made for three years only, and at the end of that period to extend the superintendent's services if considered advisable.

EMPLOYING ADDITIONAL HALALKHORES.

Mr. Shroff said he did not see where the necessity was for increasing the numbers of halalkhores when the Corporation had expended so much for the drainage of the city. When the drainage was first introduced into the city it was said that the services of the halalkhores would be dispensed with.

The Chairman pointed out that the drainage was not intended to carry night-soil. That scheme might be brought into use some day.

Mr. Shroff : On Doomsday. (Laughter.)

DETERMINING THE SALARY OF THE WATER ENGINEER.

The Committee discussed at some length the salary of the Water Engineer, which was shown in the budget to be Rs. 1,250 with the note that : "It is considered that the extra work and responsibility entailed by the opening of the Tansa Water-Works entitle the engineer to this increase" of Rs. 250 per mensem.

Dr. Bhalchandra pointed out that when the last increment of Rs. 200 was given to Mr. Tomlinson Sir Charles Ollivant, the then Municipal Commissioner, said that Rs. 1,000 would be the maximum pay that that officer would ever receive.

The Municipal Commissioner, in recommending Mr. Tomlinson for the proposed increase, explained that the duties of the Water-Works Engineer were now of a more responsible character than those of the Drainage Engineer. He dad no hesitation in saying that the extra work and responsibility entailed by the opening of the Tansa Water-Works entitled the Engineer to the increase proposed in the new budget. He would ask the Committee to allow his recommendation to go before the Corporation who might decide the question in the manner they deemed proper.

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik said that the Commissioner wished the Committee to send the question of the proposed increase before the Corporation. He was of opinion the Committe could not very well do that since the Corporation looked to the Standing Committee for their recommendations after considering the question of the proposed increase in all their bearings. The budget went to the Corporation as the budget of the Committee, and not of the Commissioner. But he agreed with the Commissioner that Mr. Tomlinson was a very able and painstaking officer, but at the same time the Committee had to consider that Mr. Tomlinson had received his last increase of Rs. 200 only about two years ago, paying him since that time at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per month. It was also to be borne in mind that it was proposed in the new budget to give Mr. Tomlinson an assistant on a salary of Rs. 650 per mensem, who would be in charge of the Tansa Water-Works, and thereby relieving Mr. Tomlinson in the performance of his arduous duties. If such an assistant were not proposed to be given to that officer he (Mr. Javerilal) would have supported the recommendation of the Commissioner with great pleasure. At all events he thought some time ought to be allowed to elapse before the Committee recommended any further increase in Mr. Tomlinson's salary.

Dr. Viegas said he agreed with what had fallen from Mr. Javerilal, and considered it was fortunate that the salaries of officers should increase by leaps and bounds. A large portions of their revenue was spent on the maintenance of the several departments instead of being devoted to some permanent and desirable improvements. He did not favour the proposed increase to Mr. Tomlinson's salary.

Mr. Kabraji said he endorsed the views of the last two speakers, and pointed that engineers employed in Government service received a salary of Rs. 1,200 only after twenty or twenty-five years' service. He was not aware of any instance in which a graded officer in Government Service had been promoted to Rs. 1,200 within such a short period. Mr. Tomlinson got a handsome salary. Khan Bahadur Murzban, the Executive Engineer of the Presidency, got only about Rs. 1,000 almost at the termination of his services.

Mr. Dharamsey, in expressing his views, said he agreed with the Commissioner that Mr. Tomlinson was an able officer, but looking to the fact that he had received a promotion of Rs. 200 only less than two years ago, and considering the fact that he must have a highly paid assistant, his salary ought not to be increased. When Mr. Tomlinson's salary was last increased the Tansa Water-Works were in course of construction, and it must then be in the Commissioner's mind when he recommended and got that increase which was the maximum salary for Mr. Tomlinson that that officer was expected to look after the Tansa Water-Works also. He thought Mr. Tomlinson ought to wait for some time before receiving a further increment. He was not inclined to accept the Commissioner's proposal to send his recommendation to the Corporation, because it was the Committee's budget, and if the Commissioner's recommendation was embodied in it, it would mean that the recommendation had been accepted and endorsed by the Committee.

Dr. Bhalchandra said he agreed with what had fallen from the previous speakers, and was opposed to any increase being given to Mr. Tomlinson

The Municipal Commissioner suggested that the Committee might forward his recommendation to the Corporation, and leave it to that body to decide the question of the proposed increase.

Mr. Javerilal suggested that a remark might be made under the circumstances to the effect that the Committee were opposed to the recommendation, but that they submitted the same because the Commissioner asked them to send it on to them.

The Commissioner said that obviously such a proposal as Mr. Javerilal's would have no meaning at all.

Mr. Grattan Geary said Mr. Tomlinson was placed in a very unfortunate position. He has hitherto been able to look forward to promotion in his department; but from what had been said recently it appeared that promotion would in future be given to outsiders, as the Commissioner had pointed out one of the reasons why engineers and Government servants were willing to wait for a number of years before rising to Rs. 1,200 is that the prizes of the department are reserved for the men in it. This has been so hitherto in the Municipality, and no doubt, when Mr. Tomlinson came out on a salary of Rs. 800 a month, he looked forward to the possibility of attaining to a higher position under the Municipality. He was a man of undoubted ability, whom it would be difficult to replace, especially when it became known that whoever succeeded to his position would be shut out from all chances of promotion in the department. That being the case, it seemed advisable to consider whether it would not be right to pay him something extra at once for the extra work he will have to do in supervising the Tansa Water-Works. Had matters remained as they were a year or two ago and the engineering staff could look forward to promotion, he (Mr. Geary) would consider it premature now to give another increment of salary. But circumstances having changed it was best to recognise the fact so that neither the interests of Mr. Tomlinson or of the Municipality should suffer. He thought the best way of meeting the difficulty was to act upon the suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner and refer the question to the Corporation for consideration and decision.

Colonel Wilson remarked that if they did not hold out any hope to an officer of Mr. Tomlinson's ability and capacity, he might leave them at the first opportunity.

Mr. Geary then proposed that the salary of the Water-Works Engineer be passed at Rs. 1,200 per mensem. That this amount is entered by the Committee in deference to the strong recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner, but without the Committee's endorsing that recommendation, in order that the Corporation may have an opportunity of deciding the point.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy seconded the proposition.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment that the salary of the Water-Works Engineer be entered at Rs. 1,000 per month or Rs. 12,000 per year.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the amendment, which was carried.

The Committee resumed the consideration of the Budget, and after passing the general supervision and miscellaneous duties at Rs. 40,924 and drainage at Rs. 1,96,991 adjourned till Wednesday next.

## INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

Mr. H. M. Ross, Honorary Secretary, Central Committee of the Currency Association, writes:—

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will give publicity to the accompanying statement by my Committee having reference to certain allegations made in a recent issue of the "St. James's Gazette."

The attention of the Central Committee of the Indian Currency Association has been called to the publication in the "St. James's Gazette" of a circular alleged to have been issued to Calcutta mill-owners requesting them to obtain the signatures of their labourers to the currency memorial and to designate as landowners such as possessed plots of land.

As the result of their inquiries, the Committee are able to state that the alleged circular emanated as a private letter from one of the numerous subordinate employe's of the firm of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., who assisted in obtaining signatures to the memorial in Calcutta in August last. The letter was written without the cognisance or authority of the President or Committee of the Association, and was in direct conflict with the programme of the Association, and with the directions issued by its President to those who assisted in getting signatures.

The Committee would add that the total number of signatures of zamindars or (landowners) is 264, and of this number only 111 were collected from all parts of India subsequent to the date of the unauthorised letter, which sufficiently disposes of the suggestion that the representation of this important class has been increased by canvassing among the numerous labourers in Calcutta mills.

The scrupulously fair and open manner in which the agitation has been conducted is widely known and recognised in this country, and the Committee deprecate importance being attached to the tactics of opponents who seek to disparage the movement at Home by giving the status of an authorised circular to the private communication of a young and overzealous assistant.—(Sd) J. A. ANDERSON, Vice-President, Calcutta, 10th November, 1892.

## PRESENTATION AT NAGPUR.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES, Commander-in-Chief and Staff arrived at Nagpur from an inspection tour in the Raipur District by the mail on Saturday. He was received by a guard-of-honour of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers, under the command of Captain R. Hind. There were also on the platform, to meet His Excellency, Major Graves, Commanding; Captain Hunter, Adjutant; Captain Spurrell, Adjutant; and many officers and men of both Volunteer Corps. After inspecting the guard of well turned out fine men, the Commander-in-Chief presented Major Graves with a handsome silver bowl, of Lucknow workmanship, to be kept in the regiment as a Challenge Trophy, and shot for annually by companies. After presenting the bowl, Sir Greaves addressed the Volunteers as follows:—"Major Graves, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers,—I am very glad to have had this opportunity of telling you how much I appreciate the compliment you have paid me in asking me to become your Honorary Colonel, and how pleased I am to be associated with your Corps. It is, of course, not in the nature of things that I shall be able to see much of you, and I have, therefore, thought that the best way of linking myself to the Corps would be to give you a Challenge Cup to be shot for annually among the different companies. This cup may serve to remind you from time to time of your Honorary Colonel, and what is much more important, may help to keep up the good shooting of the corps, which I know you are very keen on. You may rely at all times upon my taking a lively interest in your welfare and in your proceedings wherever I may be, and I trust you will always keep steadily before you that for which you have volunteered, namely, to fight when you are wanted to do so, and that with this in your mind's eye, you will do everything in your power to render yourselves efficient for the fight when it comes off. I am sure you all share with me in regretting the absence of your able and energetic Commanding Officer, Colonel Wynne, who would, I am certain, have been pleased to have been here to-day, and to hear me say that I have been quite satisfied with your turn-out, soldierly bearing, and appearance on the two occasions on which I have seen you in the past few days. I hope, Major Graves, that you will let my friend Colonel Wynne know what I have said. I will now hand over the cup to your keeping. It is to be shot for, I understand, some day next month, and I am sure that General Gatacre will be kind enough to present it formally then. I hope you will have many pleasant competitions for it and that the scores with which it is won will improve year after year. I will now conclude by wishing you all the best of luck."

Major Graves, in replying, regretted the absence of Colonel Wynne, who, he said, could have responded more ably than he was able to do, but in the name of the corps he begged to thank Sir George Greaves for the valuable cup, which would ever be highly treasured by the regiment for the sake of their Honorary Colonel. He then called for three cheers, which were enthusiastically given. The guard-of honour then marched home.

The Commander in-Chief's party left later on en route for Poona.

## THE SCARCITY IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

THE Madras Government having drawn the Secretary of State's attention to the description of famine in India given recently in the newspapers by Dr. Van Allen, medical missionary at Madura, the Secretary of State, in a despatch on the Government's letter, says:—"You point out that the article written by this gentleman is highly coloured, and such as would convey an altogerher erroneous impression as to the severity and extent of the distress in Southern India; and you proceed to enumerate some of the mis-statements which are of a nature to mislead such portions of the public as are unacquainted with the true state of affairs. Much as I regret the hardships which have overtaken the inhabitants of some districts consequent upon the drought, I concur with you in the opinion that both as regards the area affected and the severity, of the distress the late scarcity cannot in the least degree be said to approach the famine of 1877-78. In these circumstances, I share the regret you have expressed at the publication of such grossly exaggerated statements. I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of expressing, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, their appreciation of your ceaseless and energetic endeavours to mitigate, so far as possible, the ill-effects of the scarcity, which, in the absence of fitting and rapid remedial measures, would have resulted in no considerable degree of suffering. I desire also that you will convey to the various officers who have carried out your instructions my acknowledgment of the zeal and assiduity with which they have seconded your efforts."

## CHINA AND THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

### FUTURE OF THE CHINA TRADE.

MESSRS. KILBURN AND CO. wrote to the Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, on the 11th of October:—

Dear Sir,—We beg to hand you herewith copies of extracts from letters received by us from two of the principal European firms in China on the subject of the introduction of a gold currency into India, which extracts, we consider, will be of use and interest to the Committee of the Chamber.—We are, &c. (Sd.) KILBURN & CO.

The extracts in question are as follows:—

We naturally take a great interest in this question. It presses very heavily upon us. It even threatens the present order of things in China altogether. A gold standard for India would most seriously affect the trade of your country with China as with all other silver-using countries. As regards yarns in particular India and England would be on the same footing, except the cost of labour and transit, and China with her depreciated currency would find both markets very dear, and would more than ever before fix her attention upon her own resources, aided, perhaps, by her more enterprising little neighbour, Japan. The latter is already ceasing to be an outlet for Indian yarns, her own production becoming sufficient for her requirements; but should she find her manufacturing capabilities exceed her own needs American cotton can be easily imported and considerable help can be given profitably to China. Then again the Chinese are well satisfied with their trial mill in Shanghai and three more are in course of erection—one in Shanghai and two in the Yangtze ports. The shock that would be experienced by establishing a gold standard in India might arouse the sluggish Chinese mind and stimulate the cultivation of cotton and the building of mills until they become pretty well self-dependent for their principal fabrics. The question is altogether a very complex one, and should the projected change in your currency take place, the new condition of things will reveal features concealed at present from our most prescient economists, and destined, perhaps, to mock their most sanguine calculations. We sincerely hope and trust the change will not take place, and that a better state of affairs awaits on all.

If you put India upon a gold basis the opium trade between India and China must be killed. In the same way and at the same time China and Japan would become manufacturing centres and the export trade of India in cotton yarn would by degrees be lost. Indeed, to take a wide view of such a proposal, a gold basis for India would seem to be one of the very finest things which could happen for the further East, and one of the worst which could be imagined for the Indian export trade.

### MR. MACKAY'S ANSWER.

S. S. Thames, between Bombay and Aden, 24th of October, 1892. To the Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Dear Sir,—Just before leaving India I received from you a copy of a letter, dated Calcutta, 11th instant, covering copies of two letters which a firm had received from their correspondents in China on the proposal to assimilate the standard of value in India to that in use in Great Britain, and I would crave the favour of being permitted to lay before the members of the Chamber, through you, a few remarks on the observations made by the China correspondents.

In substance India is warned by these China friends that if we do not maintain a depreciating and fluctuating standard of value in India we shall lose our yarn and opium trade with China.

The first question suggested by the China letters is, how it is supposed that a depreciating and fluctuating medium of exchange can be useful for the purposes of trade? Trade is bartered ultimately. As long as we want from China raw silk, silk goods, copper, tea, sugar, and the other things we take from that country, as long as China wants opium, cotton yarns, and piece-goods from us, the trade will go on. And if the medium of exchange is stable, it is evident that the trade will be less liable to fluctuations and harassment than if the medium is one that runs up two per cent. one week and runs down three per cent. the next. If it is said that the medium in both countries is silver and that therefore as between India and China there are no fluctuations, the answer is that the trade is in fact a triangular trade between India, China and England, and that the fluctuation of the medium as regards our trade with England directly and immediately affects our transactions with China.

The next question is, why should the adoption of a gold standard in India have such remarkable effects on our trade with silver-using countries when the adoption of the gold standard by so many other countries has had no injurious effect on their trade with either gold-using or silver-using countries? When it is borne in mind that none of these countries have come to grief by changing their standard of value, it is reasonable to conclude that no harm will result to India from the change, Germany, for instance, since the adoption of the gold standard, has made great advances in her intercourse with the silver-using and other countries, and it cannot be said that the change has injured France or the other countries of the Latin Union. Austria hopes to increase her prosperity by the change of standard, and Roumania has not suffered by the change. It was supposed at one time that Java was suffering by the change, but it is now admitted that the idea was a delusion, and trade in that Dutch dependency was never more prosperous than it is to-day. The cultivation and manufacture in Java of sugar, coffee, tea, and cinchona have not ceased to be profitable, and so far from the trade of Java having come to an end it has increased. Thus the value of our imports from Java in 1880-81 was less than Rx. 20,000; last year it was Rx. 144,000. If the countries which have adopted a gold standard have prospered, how stands the case with the silver countries? It is sufficient to name the South American Republics, Russia and Persia, and China herself. Has our trade with China taken much development under the silver standard? In 1882 our exports to China were valued at Rx. 13,488,000, last year they were valued at Rx. 13,712,000. Our exports to Japan, on the other hand, were valued at Rx. 136,000 in 1881-82, and last year they were valued at Rx. 1,290,000. Why has our trade with Japan and Java increased so largely while our trade with China has remained unprogressive? In Japan there is a gold currency; in Java there is the same, and in China there is silver. I do not, however, believe that the standard has had any particular effect, one way or the other, except indirectly. If a country is progessive, itts trade with other countries will increase, and the increase will be rapid in proportion to the facilities given by good government and a sound currency system for the investment of capital in developing its internal resources. Java and Japan have in recent years been marching in the path of progress and their trade with us has augmented. China remains fettered in the bonds of a reactionary Government; her trade is hampered at every turn with lekin and other export duties, and the exactions of dishonest officials. She has neither roads nor railways for the development of internal traffic; no telegraphs, none of the facilities which from day to day aid and develop trade, and as a consequence her external commerce remains relatively insignificant.

It we are to judge from all past and present experience, the gain we shall get from having a common standard with England will far outweigh any embarrassment that may arise from our not having the same standard at China. Our total trade last year with all countries (merchandize) was Rx. 174½ millions, and out of that Rx. 130 millions represented our trade with gold-using countries, so that if we are injured in 26 per cent. we shall be benefited in 74. I do not, however, believe that any perceptible injury will be inflicted on our trade with silver-using countries by our adopting gold as our standard. The Chinese will erect mills and make their own yarns when the conditions of the country and the habits and customs of the Government and the people are radically modified. A change of standard in India will not hasten the commencement of industrial operations in China by a day. The Chinese will cease to take our opium when they can grow it equally well themselves or import it from elsewhere of as good quality and sufficient in quantity for their needs. Until then they must take our opium, and must pay us our price, whether we have a gold or silver standard. What will probably happen will be that our trade with China will be disturbed from time to time by fluctuations in exchange as our trade with gold-using countries has been disturbed for twenty years. But the disturbance will not be nearly so great, since we shall doubtless adopt in India a rate approximating to the market rate. The adjustments required for the easy flow of trade will therefore probably be smaller than those we have hitherto been compelled to make in our trade with Europe, America, and Australia.

The China correspondents say: "The shock that would be experienced by establishing a gold standard in India might arouse the sluggish Chinese mind and stimulate the cultivation of cotton and the building of mills until they become pretty well self-dependent for their principal fabrics. . . . We sincerely hope and trust the change will not take place, and that a better state of affairs awaits us all."

It is impossible not to be struck by the singular fact that these correspondents who are living in China, and obtaining their livelihood in that country, should regard with dismay the prospect that China may thrive and flourish, and that they should be anxious to secure the welfare of India by the continuance of China in a backward and non-progressive condition! One would scarcely have expected that the prospect of the development of Chinese resources would have given occasion for such a wish on the part of people living and trading in China. The China correspondents are apparently reluctant to contemplate advances in the path of progress in China because India would be harmed!

There are few in India, I believe, who would not rejoice to see the development of trade and industry in China. International trade is not like horse-racing, where a man can only make gains at the expense of his neighbours. On the other hand international trade is an exchange which is profitable to both parties, and the wealthier our neighbours become, the better will it be for the trade of India.

(Sd.) JAS. L. MACKAY.

## THE VICEROY AND GOLD CURRENCY.

SPEAKING at Mysore in reply to the Planting Associations, His Excellency the Viceroy referred to the currency question in the following terms:—

Gentlemen,—Your address concludes with the expression of your hope that the Government of India will not introduce a gold standard, or interfere with the natural downward tendency of silver. This grave and intricate question is scarcely fit for discussion on an occasion like the present; but I should like to invite your earnest attention to a letter recently addressed by the Government of India in the Finance Department to the tea planters of Darjeeling,—a letter in which we have discussed at some length the effects of the downward tendency of silver upon an industry somewhat resembling yours. I will venture to ask you to bear in mind that this matter is one which requires to be looked at, not from the point of view of one industry or group of industries, but in reference to the interests of the whole community. No fortuitous advantage which any particular trade may, for a time, derive under a falling exchange, can be allowed to weigh against the general injury and loss resulting to the trade of the Indian Empire as a whole, from fluctuations and uncertainty in the rate of exchange. Had time permitted, I should have been almost tempted to ask you whether I was to understand that you wished us to abstain from interference, no matter at what pace, or to what extent, the downward progress of the rupee might continue. It will, however, perhaps be sufficient if I say that as the Indian Empire does most of its commercial business with countries in which a gold standard obtains, it appears to me that it would be for the general advantage that India should be provided with a currency of which the gold value would no longer be subject to the fluctuations, which have for some years past unsettled our commercial system and discouraged the investment of capital in this country. I have now only to express the pleasure which it has given me to meet the members of both Associations, and to thank them for the expressions of good-will and loyalty contained in their addresses.

## THE AMIR AND THE RUSSIANS.

SOME weeks ago, says the "Pioneer," we published the translation of a proclamation posted by the Amir's orders on the cyty-gate of Jellalabad, in which reference was made to the summoning of troops from India. The Russian newspapers in commenting upon this proclamation declared that it had really no existence, and that the Government of India had invented and put it forward in order to serve a political purpose. We now give the text of the proclamation in the original Persian. It was copied at Jellalabad by a trustworthy agent, and since its receipt the accuracy of the transcript has been verified. It is of interest as showing that the Amir wishes to impress upon his subjects the fact that the British will come to his assistance to repel the Russians if they attack Afghanistan. Our transcript is headed. "True copy of Proclamation concerning the Disturbance." The Persian text of the proclamation itself is as follows:—

"In the name of God, the Merciful and Compassionate. The Order of the Amir Abdul Rahman is as follows:—

"Be it known to the maliks and headmen of the Shinwaris, Mohmunds and Ghilzai tribes, that I have sent for two Brigades (campoo) of British troops for my assistance, and that none of you should have any suspicion of their intentions, and they also will have no suspicion of your intentions. I will station them on the banks of the Yamun (Amu or Oxus) for the purpose of repelling the Russians who are tyrannical Kafirs, so that Afghanistan may remain in safety.

"Dated 14th Safarul Muzaffer 1310" (7th September 1892.)

## MILITARY NEWS.

BOMBARDIER A COCKBURN, 11th Southern Division Royal Artillery, has passed the high proficiency test in Urdu.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT C. J. R. SCOTT, I. M. S., having on the 10th November, reported his arrival from England, on first appointment in the Bengal Presidency, is directed under instructions from Army Headquarters to proceed to Lucknow, for duty in the Oudh District.

WHEN the engagement of a lady nurse is terminated before the end of the stipulated period of service, after six months' notice has been given either on the part of the Government of India or the lady nurse, pay and allowances are not admissible from the date, inclusive on which she ceases to do duty.

THE prize of Rs. 100 offered by the Committee of the Bombay Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition for the Best Essay, open to the British Army, on "Deferred pay: Its Advantages and Disadvantages, with Suggestions for a Better Method of inducing Recruits to enlist, and assisting soldiers on discharge," has been divided as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Sergeant McBain, Orderly Room Clerk, 2nd Durham Light Infantry ... | 50 |
| Colour-Sergeant J Wilson, 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment ... | 30 |
| Colour-Sergeant M Kearney, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers ... | 20 |

The prize of Rs. 100 offered to the Bombay Native Army, for the Best Essay on "the Best Way to induce such castes as the Mahratta, Bhils, and other warlike classes in the Bombay Presidency to enlist freely in the Army of the Presidency," has also been divided into three prizes, as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Jemadar Sadashiva Krishna Baput, 2nd Bombay Lancers ... | 50 |
| Havildar Abram Samson, 22nd Bombay Infantry ... | 30 |
| Private Balkrishna Gaedwad, 10th Bombay Light Infantry ... | 20 |

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 16.

The barometric changes are generally slight and unimportant. Pressure highest in North-West and Central India, and lowest in the south-east of the Bay: pressure difference two lengths. Wind has shifted in the north-west in the Circars Coast and calms are reported from the Punjab; otherwise there is little change: force being moderate to light. Temperature has fallen in central parts of the country, a large part of the Peninsula, and changed irregularly elsewhere. The mean temperature ranges from 87° in Tinnevelly to 59° in Rawalpindi and is below the normal average except in Burma, the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana, where there is a trifling excess, the abnormal deficiency being greatest by 4° in the Central Provinces: highet maximum 98° in Tinnevelly, and the lowest minimum 39° in Rawalpindi. Showers have fallen in Moulmein, Colombo, Wellington, Madras, Cuddalore and Negapatam.

BY the death of Professor Adolf Soetbeer German science loses an eminent economist and an ardent Freetrader. He was called to the chair of Political Economy at Gottingen in 1872. Professor Soetbeer wrote in a popular style—a gift somewhat rare among German scientific men—on subjects that are apt to be dry to the general public. His advocacy of a gold standard sprang from a deep conviction, and his writings contributed largely to the reform of the German currency. The Professor was seventy-eight years of age.

AN Odessa correspondent telegraphs:—According to some statistics just published by the official *Ojedmosti*, of Radom, there were last year in the old kingdom of Russian Poland 1,134,268 Jews, or about 13·9 per cent. of the whole population. The Jewish element is of course more predominant in the towns than in the country districts, being no less than 50·6 per cent. In Warsaw the Jews form 33 per cent. of the citizens. The highest proportion of Jews is found in Lomsha, where it is 37·3 per cent., and the lowest in Kalisch, at 17·3 per cent. In the Governments of Grodno, Wilna, and Kovno it is 20 per cent. The same report adds that during the years 1886, 1888, 1890, and 1891, 268,135 Jews from Poland, Finland, and Western Russia emigrated to America *via* Hamburg, Bremen, and other German ports. That this emigration is steadily increasing is shown by the progressive figures given for each of the four years mentioned. In 1886 the number of immigrants, was 33,783; in 1888, 39,307; in 1890, 95,548; and in 1891, 109,515. It will be noticed that the two years 1887 and 1889 are omitted from these official statistics.

## A ROYAL TROUSSEAU.

THOUGH the great bulk of the trousseau for Princess Margaret of Prussia, who is to be married in January to Prince Karl of Hesse, is being prepared in Germany, some portion of it has been given to a few London houses. A well-known firm in Wigmore-street, which has worked for the Queen for many years and made garments for Princess Margaret's mother when a little girl, has been entrusted with an order for some of the outfit, including some tea-gowns, dressing gowns, jackets, skirts, and stockings. An admirable simplicity characterises the dresses, writes a home paper, this being a quality in great request not only with our Queen but all her daughters. The materials are of the best and finest and the needlework of the most exquisite description; but the form is neat and simple, and there is no trivial elaboration in the cut or trimmings beyond the amount needed to make the effect desired. A pretty morning gown is in peach blossom crepon, in which white dots are woven. The pointed yoke is bordered with very fine cream white lace, the design of which is a tracery of true lovers' knots forming the border. On the shoulders a frill of the crepon forms epaulets, which are edged with lace, falling well over the sleeves. A Watteau pleat provides the necessary fulness at the back. A gown of white figured muslin is trimmed in a rather similar fashion to the above, with the yoke shaped like a deep collar back and front, and cut up the centre in sharp, long points bordered with lace. Several jacket bodices are among the trousseau, the most beautiful being in broche silk of a lovely shade of pink. Fitting closely to the figure at the back, this is made with straight fronts, which open over a full frilled front of fine lace. The neck is finished with two rows of the same turned back upon the broche. Under-sleeves of the lace come a little beyond the silk sleeves, and are gathered into a band wide enough for the hands to pass through. The basque of the jacket is trimmed with two rows of the fine lace. A few jackets in transparent white muslin are trimmed in much the same way. One is composed of alternate strips of muslin, and fine Valenciennes insertion, the effect being very light and pretty. Deep frills of lace edge all the outlines, and form a jabot down the front. Flannel dressing-gowns of a very warm and comfortable kind are provided for cold weather. One of these, in fine pink flannel, has a collar cut in long, deep points, edged all round with lace. The "bell" sleeves are turned back with white silk. A girdle confines the comfortable folds at the waist. A jacket of pale pink crepon is made with a full, loose front, with frills of lace as a finish and a little ruching of the crepon as trimming. A pale blue surah jacket is arranged in a number of very small tucks on the upper part of the chest, the whole of the back being covered with small tucks of the same sort. The fronts fall straight from the shoulders, sufficient interval being left between them to show folds and frills of fine, soft lace in front, with a jabot at the neck. Under-sleeves of the lace are brought down to the wrist from under the surah sleeves, which are gracefully trimmed with lace. Many skirts of coloured silk are included in the order, all of them being edged with the now indispensable frills of silk and lace.

The Queen has always had a particular liking for fine Irish linen, and her eldest daughter shares this preference. Physicians scarcely approve it for nether wear, but some articles in Princess Margaret's trousseau are composed of it. For the most part, however, fine China silk and soft, light silk gauze are the materials used, with devices in exquisitely fine needlework used in sewing on the trimming. Tucks so tiny that one wonders how human fingers, dexterous as they are, could have manipulated them; feather-stitching, so light and fanciful, as to be a branch of art in itself; and "beading" of the finest description are all introduced in this way with lace or embroidery or both combined. Every article is marked with the needle with an ornamental but very distinct letter "M" and the Prussian crown, the shape of which is rather ecclesiastical, with the cross rising high in front. The deftest art of the embroiderer has been called in to execute this dainty initial letter with the regal emblem above it. Even on the down cushions, a few of which form part of every Royal trousseau, the "M" and crown are prominent, and form an ornament in themselves. One of these cushions is covered with the finest French cambric laid over pink satin, and is frilled with Maltese lace. Another has a blue lining. Among the articles provided are some very old-fashioned linen dressing capes ruched all round with linen. They are for throwing over the shoulders when the maid is doing the hair, and are probably of German origin. Each stocking of the six dozen pair is embroidered with the bride's initial letter and the crown. The hose that are embroidered with coloured silk show the same colour in the marking. One of the newest designs in the fancy hose has rather wide bands of colour alternating with strips of black lace, as the open work is now called. The most becoming are all black with lines of open-work in front. These are marked in white. All the tan-silk stockings are open-worked, but for cold weather there are very warm and soft woollen ones. For wearing with presentation dresses and for the bridal day pure white silk stockings are provided, but the majority are black, with lines of coloured silk woven in small designs, the flowers being about the size of the pimpernel or veronica. The pocket-hankerchiefs are all lace-trimmed, the simplest being cut out in vandykes round the edges, with narrow Valenciennes for border. Some fine and beautiful Brussels lace is used as a trimming for others, and in the centre of each handkerchief are the "M" and crown marked in the very finest of embroidery stitches.

Some of the boots and shoes for the trousseau have been made by a firm in Bond-street. Quite half of them are in Russia leather, among them a pair of riding boots dressed very soft in the uppers. The heels of all the boots and shoes provided are of very moderate dimensions, and the toes are by no means of the very pointed order. The black ones are ornamented with various designs in perforated punctures, and the soles are all blacked, in accordance with the latest dictum of the fashion. A patent leather shoe is ornamented round the top with perforated punchings and lined with cool, grey kid. A thicker pair is punched like brogues. On a pair of high boots the outline of shoes is delineated in these punchings. The kid is of the softest kind.

## THE CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR.

THERE were striking scenes in Chicago on Oct. 21, when by a series of imposing ceremonies the great "park of palaces," in which the World's Fair is to be held next year, was formally dedicated. There was an immense procession—including many representative women—which was witnessed by an immense crowd. Troops and banners lent colour to the brilliant scene, while stirring music and the presence of representative men of all professional grades were not forgotten. The day was observed as a general holiday in almost every part of the country, and in many other cities the occasion was celebrated by banquets and other festivities. In his "oration," Mr. Chauncey Depew said:—

England of the Mayflower and of James II., England of George III. and of Lord North, has enlarged suffrage and is to-day animated and governed by the democratic spirit. The House of Lords will be brushed aside the moment it resists the will of the people. The time has arrived for both a closer union and greater distance between the Old World and the New. Unwatched and unhealthy immigration can no longer be permitted to our shores. We must have a national quarantine against disease, pauperism, and crime. The spirit and object of this Exhibition are peace and kinship. Three millions of Germans, who are among the best citizens of the Republic, send greeting to the Fatherland, their pride in its glorious history, its ripe literature, its traditions and associations. Irish equal in number to those who still remain upon the Emerald Isle, who have illustrated their devotion to their adopted country on many a battlefield fighting for the Union and its perpetuity, have rather intensified than diminished their love for the land of the shamrock and their sympathy with the aspirations of their brethern at home; the Italian, the Spaniard, and the Frenchman, the Norwegian, the Swede, and the Dane, the English, the Scotch, and the Welsh, are none the less loyal and devoted Americans because in this congress of their kin the tendrils of affection draw them closer to the hills and valleys, the legends and the loves associated with their youth. If we claim heritage in Bacon, Shakespeare, and Milton, we also acknowledge that it was for liberties guaranteed Englishmen by sacred charters our fathers triumphantly fought. The United States welcome the sister Republics of the Southern and Northern continents, and the nations and peoples of Europe and Asia, of Africa and Australia, with the products of their lands and their skill.

President Harrison has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State, who is now at Chicago.

By direction of the Emperor William the German Charge d'Affaires expresses to you on this 21st of Oct., which is devoted to the universal celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, his Majesty's sincerest congratulations and wishes for the welfare of the country. I convey to the Charge d'Affaires in reply your deep appreciation of the Imperial message.

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, HERBERT CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 13.

Bayley, Lt-Col, Bo Vol Rifles, on leave, from Simla.

NOVEMBER 14.

Fagan, Col, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 15.

Alexander, Lt, 6th Bo, Cavy, on leave, from Karachi.

NOVEMBER 16.

Stewart, Capt, Bengal, 5th Goorkhas, from Abbottabad.
Sharp, Lt-Col, Bo, The Kings own, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Maitland, Lt-Col Dy Secry Govt of India, Military Dept, on leave from Simla.
De Ponthies, Lt-10th Bo Infy, on duty, from Erinpoora.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 16.

Smith, Vity-Capt, Bo, A V D, from leave, from Karachi.
Jennings, Surgn-Capt, Bo, J M S, on duty, from Ratnagiri.
Hutton, Lt, Mrs, R E, on leave to New Zealand.
Stewart, Capt, Bengal 5th Goorkhas, on leave, from Australia.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th November 1892.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 6-30 p.m.—25-pr R. M. L. Gun-drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun-drill.

2. On Saturday next, the 19th instant, No. 1 Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple Statue, at 4-15 p.m., sharp, and proceed by rail to Grant Road Station and march from there to Mahaluxmi Fort for drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns.

No. 2 Company will parade at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort for drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns.

Dress—Drill order, with arms.

3. As class firing is about to begin, members are reminded that the following prizes will be awarded:—

| | | | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | For the highest score in the Annual Course...... | | | | 50 |
| 2. | For the second | do. | do. | do. ...... | 25 |
| 3. | For the third | do. | do. | do. ...... | 15 |
| 4. | For the highest score in the Annual Course...... | | | | 25 |
| 5. | For the second | do. | do. | do. ...... | 10 |

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 17th November 1892.

1 On and after this date arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. No arms, &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

2 The Regiment will parade for Route-marching on Saturday next, the 19th instant, at 5-30 p.m., at the Cruickshank Road, end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, glengarry caps, arms and accoutrements. Officers will wear forage caps. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4-30 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors and producing their Tram tickets.

3 This being the first parade of the season, the Commanding Officer trusts that all members who can do so will turn out.

4. The following members having joined, are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 3303 Vol R Pettigrew, No. 3304 Vol W Long, No 3305 Vol F Smith, No 3306 Vol A O'Hara, No 3307 Vol G Dodsworth, and No 3308 Vol W Brumby to "B" Company No 3302 Vol L C Continho to "E" Company.

5. The following member having re-joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company;—No 2933 Vol F B Jonss.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1 There will be drill for all members at the Riding School To-day, from 7 a.m.

2. Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements and saddlery are requested to apply during the week for the same.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*The Gazette of India.*)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Special leave of absence for 4 months and 15 days is granted to Mr S H James, I C S, Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept.

Mr J M Macpherson, Bar-at-law, Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept, is appointed to act as Secy in that Department during the absence on leave of Mr S H James, or until further orders.

Mr F G Wigley, Bar-at-law, Persl Asst to the Secy in the Legislative Dept, is appointed to act as Depy Secy to the Govt of India in that Department, vice Mr J M Macpherson, or until further orders.

HOME DEPARTMENT.—MEDICAL.

The services of Surg-Col J Richardson, M B, Offg Surg-Genl and Sanitary Commr with the Govt of India, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W-P and Oudh, from date on which he may relinquish charge of his dnties on the return from privilege leave of Surg.Maj-Genl W R Rice, M D, C S I.

Surg-Col J G Pilcher, Offg-Insptr-Genl of Civil Hospitals, N-W-P and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Insptr-Genl of Civil Hospitals, Bengal from date of assuming charge of that office during the absence on privilege leave of Surg-Col A H Hilson, M D, or until further orders.

The services of Surg-Capt W Vost, M B, I M S, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept.

The services of Surg-Capt P W O'Gorman, I M S, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr H S Barnes, I C S, Resident of the 2nd class and Revenue Commr in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for 3 months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments—Army Staff.

Col A H Murray, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Co on the Staff, Royal Artillery.

Commissariat—Transport Department.

Lieut A F Thomason, I S C, Depy Asst Commy-Genl, 2nd class on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers, having completed 18 months' probationary service, are admitted to I S C, from dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieuts R G Macpherson, Royal Warwickshire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 19th Ben Infy, and W L R Amesbury, East Lancashire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 6th Ben Infy.

The undermentioned officers, having completed 18 months' probationary service, are admitted to the I S C, from dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Seconds-Lieuts R A Firth, East York Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 10th Regt (1st Burma Rifles) of Mad Infy, A W N Raven, South Staffordshire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 14th Regt of Mad Infy, and Second-Lieuts Firth and Raven will rank as Lieuts in the I S C from the above dates, subject to H M's approval.

Furlough and Leave.

Maj-Genl Sir G S White, V C, K C B, K C I E, British Service, commanding Quetta District, is granted leave out of India, (p a) for 6 months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut F Rennick, I S C, Wing Officer, 40th Ben Infy, for one year; and Lieut C E Thornton, I S C, Squadron Officer, 16th Ben Cavy, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Capt R M Carpendale, I S C, Wing Comdr, 21st Ben Infy, for one year.

With reference to G G O No 649 of 1892, Lieut A E Beadon, Wiltshire Regt, probationer, I S C, 13th Ben Lancers, has been granted by the Secy of State for India, leave out of India (m c) for 6 months, under the leave rules for the S C, from date on which he sailed from India.

Col G J Skinner, D S O, I S C, Commandant, 3rd Ben Infy, is permitted to reside out of India on vacating command of his regiment.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—

Indian Staff Corps,—Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels—A W Jamieson, S E Rolland, and H A Vincent.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Col J M Sexton, I S C, on the unemployed supernumerary list, is admitted to Colonel's allowance.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps—Maj J Clibborn, I S C, to be commandant, vice Col F D M Browne, V C, retired.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Vol Rifle Corps—Capt (Hony Maj) E J Chanter to be Major, vice Maj B L Freeman, retired.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volr Rifle Corps—Mr T H Holland to be Second-Lieut to complete the establishment.

2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volr Rifle Corps—Mr R E O Bird to be Second-Lieut, vice Gregory, resigned.

Mussoorie Volr Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut H Y Spencer to be Lieut, vice Cooper, transferred to the supernumerary list; and Mr E H Spencer to be Second-Lieut, vice Carter, resigned.

Hyderabad Vol Rifle Corps—Mr N H Matheson to be Second-Lieut, vice Marrett, resigned.

Nagpur Vol Rifle Corps—Mr S Ismay to be Lieut, vice Cleaver, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Mussoorie Vol Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut J M Carter resigns his commission.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G M Drury, Class II, Grade I, of the Supr Rev Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extraordinary leave for 6 months, without pay.

Mr W Michell, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, is transferred from the establishment under the Govt of Madras to that under the Dir-Genl of Railways for employment on the N-W Railway.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Ex and Asst Engrs attached to State Railways, from dates specified: Mr R C Beeston, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, per manent; Mr B W Cantopher to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, permanent; Mr R L Campbell, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, permanent; Mr J E Gabbet, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, permanent; Mr C J S Baker, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem; Mr G V Martyn, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, permanent; Mr J L P Hogan, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, permanent; Mr F R Bagley, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade sub pro tem; Mr J E Dallas, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem; Mr J Willcocks, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem; Mr W Drew, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem; Mr F D Couchman, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary; Capt J E Capper, R E, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem; Capt C H Cowie, R E, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem; Mr J B Chirnside, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem; Mr R W Roberts, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem; Mr E G J McCudden, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, permanent; Mr H S Harington, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, permanent; Mr F Reilly, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, permanent; Mr H S Talbot, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, permanent; Mr R C Dyson, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sup pro tem; Mr T Mitchell, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, permanent; Mr E H Clementson, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, permanent; Mr E J Alexander, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem; Mr G Moyle, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, permanent; Mr W P Milne, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, permanent; Mr R J Woods, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, permanent; Mr T E Curry, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, permanent; Mr S DeBrath, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, permanent; Mr J Manson, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem; Mr W R Shaw, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem; Mr H J Oddie, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem; Mr H S Guinness, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem; Mr A Rowland, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem; Mr H Phillips, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem; Mr A S Gerrard, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, permanent; Mr H J Oddie to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade; Mr H S Guinness, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem; Mr A Rowland, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade; Mr H Phillips, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the establishment under the Dir-Genl of Railways for employment on the Delhi-Minchinabad Railway Survey:—From Office of Consulting Engineer to the Govt of India for Railways, Calcutta: Mr R Sivewright, Ex Engr, 3rd grade.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotion and reversions of Ex and Asst Engrs attached to the several Local Administrations, from dates specified:—Mr G W Faulkner, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, permanent; Mr W G Bligh, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Mrpermanent; Mr J C Wyatt, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade; Jagdis Rai, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade; Mr A Leventhorp, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, permanent; Mr A M Fagan, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, permanent; Mr D M Litster, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem; Mr W R Foy, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary; Mr F W Vyall, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary; Mr G S T Harris, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, permanent; Mr T H Jewett, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, permanent; Mr J C Rees, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade sub pro tem; Preonath Banerjee, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade sub pro tem; Mr Sathaye Dhondoo Sakharam, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary; Mr M P Coode, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, sub pro tem; Mr O G Smart, to be Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, sub pro tem Mr Bhagat Singh, to be Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, sub pro tem; Mr H H Roden, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem; Preonath Banerjee, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, permanent; Mr C T I Oliver to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, permanent; Mr M J Scobie, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem; Mr A M Fagan, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem; Mr W R Foy, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem; Mr E A W Phillips, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary.

It is notified in the "Gazette of India" that H E the Govr-Genl in Council having santioned a reconnaissance survey being undertaken for a line of railway from Chittagong to Akyab, and thence via the Aeng pass to some suitable point on the right bank of the Irrawaddy river, probably near Minbu or Minhla, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Dir-Genl of Railways.

The project will be known as the Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla Railway Survey.

The services of Mr R A English, Examr, 4th class, 3rd grade, attached to the Offce of the Acctt-Genl, P W Dept, are placed at the disposal of the Bombay, Baroda and Centra India Railway Company, from forenoon of the 17th Nov 1892.

## GENERAL ORDERS

### BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, October 28.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Battn. Somersetshire L I—Lieut W P Braithwaite to be Adjt, in succession to Capt R Brocklehurst whose tenure of the appointment is about to expire.

3rd Bengal Infantry.—Second-Lieut A. A. Irvine, Lincolnshire Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

4th Bengal Infantry.—Second Lieut H J Riddell, Lincolnshire Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

23rd Pioneers.—Second Lieut A G Kemball, Connaught Rangers, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

3rd Sikh Infantry.—Capt J A H Pollock, Wing Comdr, 1st Sikh Infy, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Fasken, deceased.

Lieut C E DeL Solbe, supernumerary on the establishment of the 1st Sikh Infy, to be Wing Officer, vice Taylor, seconded for employment in Gilgit.

(Lieut Solbe will continue to officiate as Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infy).

Bgde-Surgn Lieut-Col R P Ferguson, Army Medical Staff, having been appointed to the Administrative Medical Staff of the Bengal Command, to be Principal Medical Officer, Allahabad District, vice Surgn-Col F W Wade, transferred to the Home establishment.

Surgn-Col C H Y Godwin, Army Medical Staff, having been appointed to the Administrative Medical Staff of the Bengal Command, to be Principal Medical Officer, Rawalpindi District, vice Surgn Col A Allen deceased.

Bgde Surg Lieut Col F B Scott, M D, C M G, Army Medical Staff, having been appointed—in anticipation of promotion—to the Administrative Medical Staff of the Bengal Command, to be Principal Medical Officer, Quetta District, vice Surgn Col W Graves, transferred.

Under instructons from the Horse Guards, Surgeon Col F W Wade, Army Medical Staff, is directed to proceed to England in anticipation of promotion embarking in the troopship leaving Bombay.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Brigade Surgn Lieut Col A F Churchill, M B Army Medical Staff, is directed to proceed to England in anticipaton, of promotion.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Surgn Capt T Rudd, M D, Army Medical Staff, is directed to proceed to England in anticipation of promotien, embarking in the troopship leaving Bombay.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to direct the following transfers:—

Surgn-Col W Graves, Army Medical Staff, from the Quetta District, to be Principal Medical Officer, Meerut District, vice Surgn-Col T Rudd, transferred to the Home establishment.

The undermentioned officers have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the standards noted against their names:—

High Proficiency in Arabic.

Capt H G Burrowes, R A, Higher Standard in Hindustani (Hindi); Lieut E V Martin, 5th Bengal Infy.

Military Works Dept—On return from leave, Lieut-Col W T Shone, D S O, R E, is posted to the Attock Defence Division.

On arrival in India, the undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are posted as stated opposite their names:—Capt E St C Pemberton, Sirhind Lahore Command, Mian Mir; Lieut A L Schreiber, Madras Command, Bellary; 2nd-Lieuts W S Trail, Madras Command, Madras; H S Crosthwaite, Rawal Pindi Command, Murree; C A Elliot, Presidency and Oudh Command, Lucknow; E H E Green, Rawal Pindi Command, Rawal Pindi; C G W Hunter, Rawal Pindi Command, Rawal Pindi; J B McGeorge, Sirhind and Lahore Command; Mian Mir; D B Elphinstone, Bombay Command, Bombay, and W E Manser, Presidency and Oudh Command, Calcutta.

The undermentioned Officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd-Lieuts R England, and R L Haymes, Royal Artillery; L F Leader, and D A D McVean, Liverpool Regt; H H G Stansfeld, and H J P Browne, King's Own Scottish Borderers; A M Cowie, P S Cookson, and F A Maxwell, Royal Sussex Regt.

Lieut J G Crosthwaite, Wing Officer, 35th Sikhs, is temporarily attached to the 1st Battn, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, for duty.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave, to England:—

2nd Battn Highland L I—Capt F Whistler, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Royal late Bengal Engineers—Col J M McNeile, for two months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence;—

Bedfordshire Regt—Lieut F C S P Samborne, Offg Wing Officer, on probation 13th Bengal Infy, to Calcutta, for 4 months, to study the native languages.

19th Punjab Infantry—Lieut E Waller, in India, for one year, on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

No 8 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery—Lieut C G Stewart, No 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, to be Subaltern, vice C G Watson, selected for special duty at Gilgit.

Lieut R E Hoffie, No 13 Company, Eastern Division, R A, to be Offg Subaltern, vice G R Lamb, Offg Commdt. the Punjab Garrison Battery.

No 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery—Lieut E P England, Offg Subaltern, to be Subaltern, vice C G Stewart.

32nd Pioneers—Lieut A S Cobbe, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 6th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

26th Sikhs—Lieut E L Sullivan, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Johnson, vacated on promotion to Captain.

Lieut-Col F Galloway, R A, having elected to be placed on half pay, on completing five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Col is permitted to proceed to England.

Capt T F Chamberlain, No 8 Company, Eastern Division, R A, is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Roorkee for duty with No 7 Company Southern Division, Royal Artillery.

Lieut H J W Farrell, No 8 Company, Eastern Division. R A, is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Roorkee, for duty with No 7 Company Southern Division, Royal Artillery.

Lieut E St J Brownlow, No 1 Company Eastern Division, R A, is directed to proceed from Ferozpore to Roorkee, for duty.

Capt J D Wells, 2nd Battalion, Border Regt, is detailed for railway transport duties at the Mian Mir rest camp during the movement season.

2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers.—Subject to Her M's approval Capt E H R Hibbert is permitted to retire from the service receiving the gratitude to which he may be entitled.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain:—Lieut T M Usborne, R A.

Lieut S C Johnston, 2nd Battn King's Own Scottish Borderers, is retailed for duty at the Regimental Depot.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—2nd Lieuts C L S Browne, Wiltshire Regt; G Warneford, Wiltshire Regt; M Biddulph, R A; J C H McCaskil, Royal Irish Regt.

On vacating his appointment tof Aide-De-Camp to the Lieut-Govr, N-W Provinces and Oudh, Capt L Gordon is posted to the 2nd Battn, King's Own Scottish Borderers, pending the receipt of orders from the Horse Guards as to his disposal.

On vacating his appointment of Adjutant, and Administrative Battn, N-W Provinces Volunteers, Capt A B Maxwell is posted to the 2nd Battn, Manchester Regt, pending orders from the Horse Guards as to his disposal.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regt—Lieutenant R A. Haviland for six months, on medical certificate.

1st Battalion, Luster Regt—Lieut H D Harvest, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut F J Carruthers, for six months, on private affairs.

Army Medical Staff—Surgn Capt G Scott, M H, for six months, on medical certificate.

Surgn Capt T Birt for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence—9th Bengal Lancers—Lieut G S Sheppard, Simla, for ninety days, on medical certificate, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY
Bombay, 15th November, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah ............ | 29·962 |
| Temperature of the Air ............ | 79·5 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ............ | 68·0 |
| Dew Point ............ | 61·9 |
| Relative humidity of Air ............ | 0·565 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ... | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) | 87·3 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ............ | 71·9 |
| General Directions of Wind* ......ENE, E, ENE, NE, NW, N, NNE. | |
| Movements of Wind in 24 hours* ............ | 279 |

*From midnight to midnight.

THE chiffonier with his pointed stick in hand and his basket on his back is only to be seen in Continental cities; but some attempt is now being made by our local authorities to clear our streets of that great and growing cause of untidiness—waste-paper. In the district under the Hackney Board of Works the chief sources of supply are described as "loose paper, from hoardings, tradesmen's circulars received by passers-by only to be thrown into the road, and often scattered by handfuls from a cart driving rapidly along the streets, besides being thrown away by tradesmen and street hawkers." Men are now employed on the main streets during the week evenings and on Sunday mornings to pick up the loose paper, but not infrequently a short time after a street has been cleared in the neighbourhood of shops, paper again appears. Observation has been made at a dust-cart shoot, from which it appears that sometimes one-third of the load consists of paper.

## WRITERS AND READERS.

The new Tennyson volume disposes for ever of the "Riflemen, Form," controversy. Here is the poem itself, with a note by the dead poet explaining that he had been asked to republish it. There are phrases in it which reflect pretty severely on Louis Napoleon, "our august ally" of earlier years. Here is one of them :

> True we have got—*such* a faithful ally
> That only the Devil can tell what he means.

And again :—

> Are figs of thistles ? or grapes of thorns ?
> How can a despot feel with the Free ?

Tennyson always hated Napoleon.

A correspondent says :—When I first read Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar" there arose in my mind the echo of "some long-forgotten strain," but in the years that have elapsed I could never trace the original thought which persisted for a while in forcing itself upon me. All things, however, come to him who waits, and in looking up a reference in Dr. W. H. Russell's letters from the Crimea I came accross a description of the Blue-jackets' Cemetery. It is on page 448, and part of it runs : "No 9. To J. Tobin ; died of wounds received in action." Beneath is this quaint inscription :

> I am anchored here below with many of the fleet ;
> But once again we will set sail our admiral Christ to meet.

Of course Tennyson's thought of meeting his Pilot is a recreation ; but as he was an assiduous reader of the veteran correspondent's letters, may not the seed of that doggerel inscription have lain in the fertile soil of his mind for a generation until it "bore fruit a hundredfold" ?

Sir Henry Parkes is to contribute a couple of poems to the new Australian annual, the "Antipodean," which is to appear at the end of the year. Sir Henry, who has always been a zealous poetaster, calls one of his poems "Weary" and the other "Solace"—titles, we fear, which will provoke rude merriment in some Australian circles. Lady Jersey, the wife of the Governor of New South Wales, has written an introduction for the annual. The purpose of the venture she describes as the forming of a "literary link between the mother country and those of her children who live beyond the seas." In literature Lady Jersey thinks that the antipodeans are well able to hold their own. If they are at all behind in the pursuit of painting, sculpture, and architecture it is because they live so far from the temples of Art. There are a variety of articles in the "Antipodean" which ought to make the English edition, to be issued by Messrs. Chatto and Windus, good reading to many people here.

A good many English publishers and book-buyers have received a circular edged with deep black informing them of the continuance of the old firm of G. P. Vieusseux after the death of the Chevelier Eugene Vieusseux. The man who has just passed away was the well-known son of a still more famous father. The firm of Vieusseux is, in fact, a kind of Italian Mudie, and may in some sense pretend to be the Mudie of Europe. In the days of the elder Vieusseux, however, the famous Florintine Library and reading-rooms have an historical and political interest. The book-shop in Italy, like the chemist's in a Spanish town, is a regular centre of gossip. Nieusseux was much attached to the Liberal and revolutionary movement, and his room became the "rendezvous" of young as well as of cultured Italy. Its proprietor was held in much honour by the organisers of the Ilalian movement. Business has now, of course, superseded politics with the famous firm which has now passed into the hands of a third generation.

The eighth volume of the "Queen's Prime Minister"—"The Earl of Aberdeen," by Sir Arthur Gordon—is to be ready some time next month. Comparatively little is known by the general public of the early life of Lord Aberdeen or of his public work before he attained the Premiership. Sir Arthur Gordon was secretary to his father, Lord Aberdeen, and he may be expected to write a really fresh and valuable volume. Mr. Stuart J. Reid, the editor of the series, is to write the ninth volume —"Earl Russell." Mr. Reid will endeavour to pourtray the personal characteristics, home life, and literary friendships of the statesman. By the way, the books on Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone—the former by Professor Froude : the latter by Mr. G. W. E. Russell—have been the most successful in the series. Professor Froude's volume has gone to seven editions and Mr. Russell's to a circulation of 12,000.

A new "Life of Minguel de Cervantes" and a work entitled "Extinct Monsters," both likely to be important books, are announced by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. Mr. Fitzmaurice-Kelly, who is writing on Cervantes, has devoted much investigation to the subject. The work will embrace a minute review of all the circumstances of Cervantes' career—and a thoroughly noble and romantic career it was—and an exhaustive bibliography. The Rev. H. N. Hutchinson is the author of the volume "Extinct Monsters." Briefly described, it is a popular account of some of the larger extinct forms of English animal life. Mr. J. Smith, who illustrated "The Naturalist in La Plata,," is to provide pictures for Mr. Hutchinson's work, and Dr. Henry Woodward, of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, will contribute an introduction.

The next publication of the Kelmscott Press will be another work by Mr. Morris himself—"News from Nowhere." There is at present no library edition of this book except the very limited large-paper issue of the cheap edition. Copies are now much sought after, and sell for about 15s. or £1. The Kelmscott edition will consist of 300 copies in small quarto, of which only 250 will be for sale, and the price is two guineas. Mr. Morris would earn the thanks of a large class of readers by issuing an intermediate edition of 'News from Nowhere' at 5s., similar in style to the Chiswick Press editions of "Poems by the Way" and "The Glittering Plain.'

Count Lyof Tolstoi (of whose wonderful book, "Anna Karenina," Walter Scott has to-day issued a new edition in the English form) is celebrating his fortieth literary birthday this month, and the Society for the Development of Russian Literature, which has its headquarters at Moscow, is celebrating the event with due solemnity. The first time that any work of Tolstoi actually made its appearance in print was in 1852, in the October number of the "Sovremennik"(the Contemporary). The article which was cast in autobiographical form, was entitled "History of My Childhood," and was signed with the initials of the writer's Christian names, "L. N." (Lyof Nicolawitch). Count Tolstoi was then only known as a brilliant officer and general Society favourite, and had absolutely no knowledge of, or influence in, literary circles. The article however met with a warm reception, as did another published a little latter in the same review, entitled "My Youth," and asigned this time "L. N. T." Oddly enough, Dostoievsky, then imprisoned in a Siberian fortress, got hold of the two articles, and wrote to a friend : "The things which have most struck me during the last few months have been a couple of autobiographical sketches in the "Sovremennik." I wish you could tell me who is the mysterious "L. N. T."

In Albert Millaud the French literary world has lost a sane and wholly delightful humoristic writer. Son of one of the founders of the "Petit Journal," he lived all his life among journalists, and was one of the best types of the literary boulevardier. For years past he had been attached exclusively to the "Figaro," where he was certainly the most popular, and one of the most valued members of the staff. Two or three times a week a half column of excellent fooling, generally taking the form of a dialogue between two public men, would appear signed with the familiar name, and few could write such dmirable satirical parodies. Millaud kept entirely clear both of the bitter and spiteful personalities which give a flavour to French journalism, and avoided the Rabelaisian touch.

Messrs. Dubut de Laforest and Oscar Metenier, two well-known French men of letters belonging to the new and advanced school, which considers Emile Zola oldfashioned and Victor Hugo rococo, have written a drama entitled "Rabelais," which is going to be played at the Nouveau Theatre with Lyceum-like splendour and good taste as regards scenery and costumes. The play, which has been read by Alexandre Dumasfils, and highly commended by him, will be divided into seven tableaux, each of which will be an excuse for a reconstitution of sixteenth century France. Already the two authors are ransacking the print room of the Bibliotheque Nationale, and the library of the Hotel Carnavalet, with a view to obtaining rigidly correct accessories.

"Alderman Ben Tillett" gives an interesting account in the "Cycle Record" of his favourite or rather his only amusement, which turns out to be cycling: The cycle is supremely the exercise for the over-taxed brain-worker. If mental worry exhausts me, I seek my steed and the fresh air, and am often more than thankful for the relaxation of riding, at once soothing and exhilarating. My life is that of a general, for ever directing an incessant warfare, a restless, bitter strife. Nature cries out at times, and a sprint on the road in the still night and cold air acts like magic on nerve and brain, and one partakes of new life and feeling. With a steed under you ever responsive, coasting a hill, or a hard climb, are only in keeping with the impetuous, and the speed attained with the rush through the air acts as a soporific to me, even when insomnia has been playing havoc with my health." Mr. Tillett's machine is a Whitworth, and his conclusion is that "with an easy running mount, a good heart, and a good pair of legs, cycling is the brain-worker's recreation "par excellence."

Messrs. John Murray are preparing an "edition de luxe" of Mr. Whymper's famous book "Scrambles amongst the Alps in the Years 1860-69." The book, of course, includes the famous history of the fatal first ascent of the Matterhorn.

## NOTICES.

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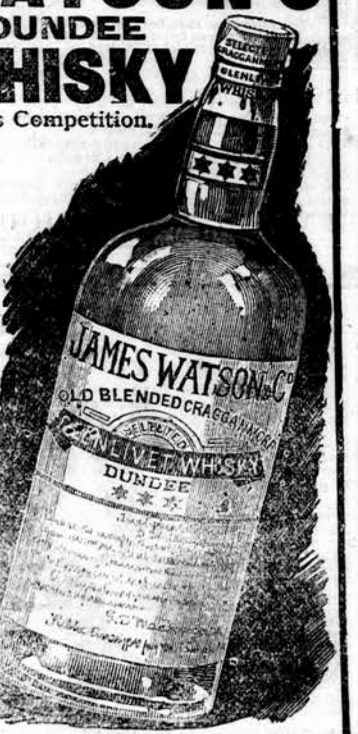

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Sluggish Liver
Skin Diseases

Fever
Headaches
Loss of Appetite
Nervous Depression
Sleeplessness
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FULL DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

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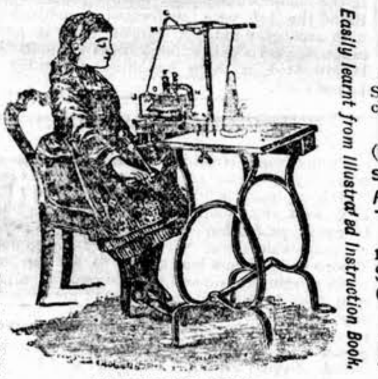
ON
Automatic Knitting Machines.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Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Interesting, Profitable, and Lady-like Employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Underclothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.

A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks Knitted (without seam or join) in thirty-five minutes, superior to Hand Knit.

*Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.*

New Compound Pattern, equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.

*SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.*

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FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

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HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
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"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters "BOS" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

# "BOS"
*** Gold Capsule.
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Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

"BOS" Whiskies ar remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

*"BOS" is sold in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small label on each bottle.*

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EXTRA STOUT.

ALLSOPP'S LIGHT PALE ALE is specially brewed to meet the public taste for light beers.

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USE MILKMAID
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.
The Original and the Best.
Contains the Most Cream.

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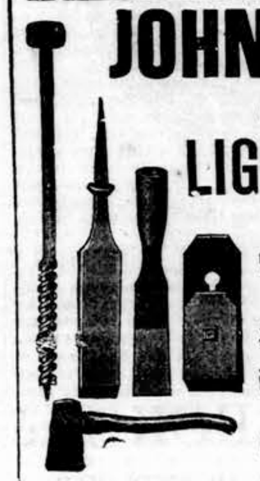

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LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,
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Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

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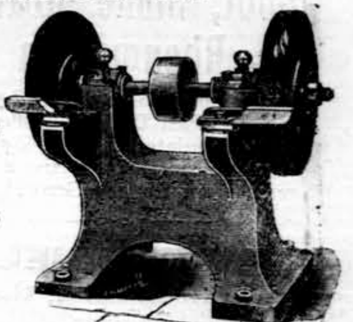

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ASK FOR "LION & SUN" Elastics.

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| BOOT WEBS. | ELASTIC BRAIDS. |
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND,
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(Successors to H. Turner & Son.) (ENGLAND).
*Sets of Samples sent free to any Dealer. Orders through English Merchants*

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Racers from 26 lbs.

Racers, Roadster Tyres, from 30 lbs.

Racer, with Roadster Tyres, brake and guards, 35 lbs.

Cushion Tyres, 1 in. and 1½ in., x [illegible] in. hose, [illegible] lbs.

Light Roadsters, Pneumatic Tyres, 41 lbs.

THESE ARE ACTUAL WEIGHTS.

*Wheeling* says :—"In every respect satisfactory. Runs [illegible] grandly. It is a long way in front of anything that has previously been turned out by the celebrated 'Meteor' firm."

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**of Anti-Bilious Remedies**
**Dr GUILLIE'S**
**Elixir & Pills**

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale : PAUL GAGE, M.D.,
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
**Scrofulous Cachexis,**
**Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,**
**Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,**
**Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.**

**BLANCARD'S**
**CELEBRATED PILLS,**
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Also the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
*And all good Chemists.*

***Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases***
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
**Dr GIBERT'S**
**Depuratory iodorised**
**DRAGÉES & SYRUP**
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

**FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH**
VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK
**CONSTIPATION!**
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The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
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CURED BY THE
**Cigarettes Espic**
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
*Madras* : Barrie & Co; *Bombay* : Kemp & Co; *Calcutta* : Dumaine
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

**ALL ILLNESSES**
*for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the*
**Fucoglycine Gressy**
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
**Approved by the United Medical Profession**
***Awarded various Medals***
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

**Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism**
Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

**LE PERDRIEL'S**
**Adhesive Blistering Tissue**

**Dr REBOULLEAU'S**
***THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER***
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
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**Chlorosis-Wasting diseases**
*Poorness of Blood*
No one should be without
**AROUD'S WINE**
**of Iron, cinchona**
*& of soluble meat*
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

**Brou's Injection hygienic**
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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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**CAPSULES**
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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
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**Schweitzer's COCOATINA** The Best and Purest COCOA

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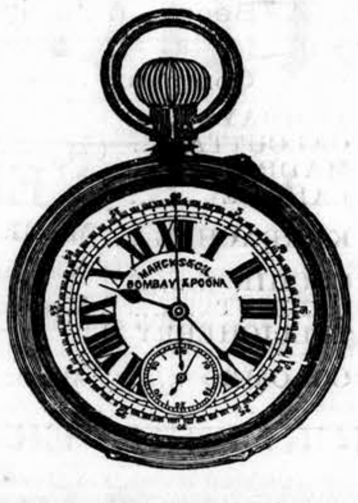
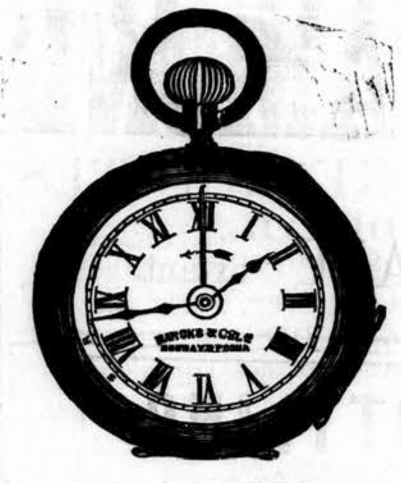
THE increased demand for watches of a more or less complicated character, which have hitherto been available only to the wealthy and the many improvements which have been made, resulting in lessening the cost of their manufacture, has enabled us to add to our stock a number of the most useful of these novelties at prices which have been hitherto impossible.



THE "CHRONOGRAP" WATCH.

A first-class lever Watch combined with the most improved Chronograph action, equal in accuracy to the best Gold and Silver Chronographs. Registering to within a fifth of a second.

Rs. 60 and 70.



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By simply moving the long indicator to any hour desired, the Alarum will be set in motion as in an ordinary Alarm Clock, making sufficient sound to awake any ordinary sleeper.

A splendid Timekeeper.

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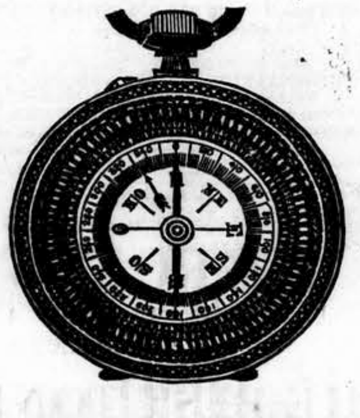

THE "PIONEER" WATCH.

For travelling, shikarring and general use, combining a thoroughly reliable *timekeeper* with an *accurate compass* on the reverse of the case.

No one in the Districts or in the Jungle should be without one.

Rs. 30 only.

A similar Watch, having, instead of a Compass, a miniature Roulette Table or Race-course which may be made to revolve rapidly by moving a spring.

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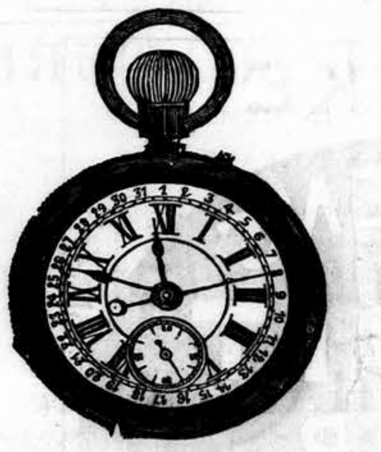

THE "SINGLE CALENDAR" WATCH.

This Watch has the days of the month enumerated on the outside edge of the dial, the long indicator points faithfully as the days pass, changing automatically at midnight.

A thoroughly reliable Watch.

Rs. 24.

In Silver cases

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**MARCKS & CO., LD.,**
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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**HIDE SPECIFIC,**
**For the Prevention of Vermin, &c., in Dry Hides,**
Is of unfailing and unrivalled quality, with 50 years' tried and proved efficacy.
Reference to all the LONDON HIDE BROKERS.
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**FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.**

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
**RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA**
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
**PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.**

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

**INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.**

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

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Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY,
BRADFORD, Yorks, England.

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. Mention this Paper.

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**"Vinolia" Soap.**

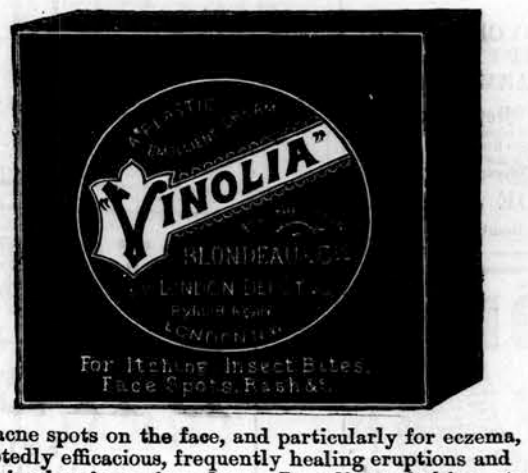
FOR TOILET, NURSERY & BATH

THE MOST SUITABLE AND SCIENTIFIC SOAP FOR DELICATE SKINS.
DOES NOT DRY OR SHRIVEL THE SKIN, HAIR AND NAILS.

"Of unquestionable excellence, and much in favour with the profession."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

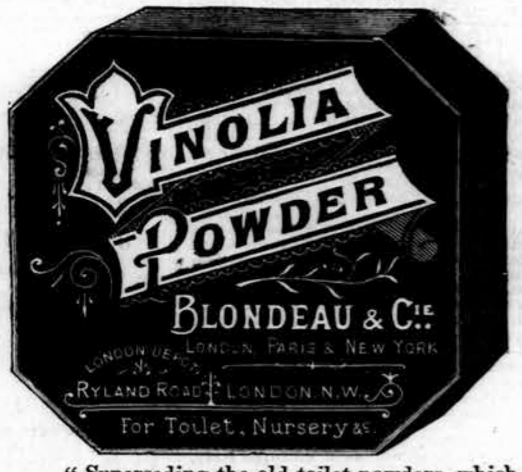
"An ideal soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

in five kinds : *Premier* (*for the Million*) 4*d.*, Floral, Balsamic, Otto Toilet, and Vestal. "VINOLIA" Shaving Soap, in sticks and flat cakes



A Plastic Emollient Cream
"VINOLIA"
BLONDEAU & Cie
LONDON DEPOT
Ryland Road
LONDON N.W.
For Itching Insect Bites, Face Spots, Rash &c.

"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once."—BABY. In three sizes.



"Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne spots on the face by blocking up the pores of the skin."—LADY'S PICTORIAL.

In three sizes :
In pink, white, and cream tints.

CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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**HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.**

London, Paris, Boston, Sydney,
Melbourne, Adelaide, Santiago,
Philadelphia, Edinburgh, &c.

**Pears' soap**
FOR
**Toilet & Nursery**

Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and

**PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.**

**Dr. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,**

"I have never come across another Toilet
"Soap which so closely realises my ideal
"of perfection;
its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the
"tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

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AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
**SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS**

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**IMPORTANT TO ALL.**

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"**

is absolutely necessary for the preservation of Health.

YOU cannot overstate its great value in keeping the BLOOD PURE; as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the groundwork of Malarious Diseases, BLOOD POISONS, and all Liver Complaints, or as a HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a gentle Laxative or Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is invaluable.

IT IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR

Biliousness.
Mental Depression.
Skin Eruptions.
Constipation.
Sick Headache.
Giddiness.
Liver Derangement.
Feverishness.
Unnatural Excitement.
Errors in Diet.
Thirst, &c.
Impure Blood.

**A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.**—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

**HEALTHY BILE.**—When the liver is not making healthy bile, or insufficient quantity, the blood becomes impure—the groundwork of disease, and produces constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, headache, &c. ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is the best remedy.

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"** *versus* **BRANDY.**—"There were a few attacks of mild dysentery, brought mainly on by ill-considered devotion to brandy, or biliousness produced by the same cause. For the latter we used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which is simply invaluable."—*Coral Lands*, Vol. I.

**HOT COUNTRIES.—ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, &c.**—"I have personally used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and know it not alone to be excellent, but really invaluable. Especially must this be the case in the hot countries of the East, where Acidity of the Stomach, Biliousness, and Fevers are so common."—J. M. PEEBLES, M.D., Author of *Around the World, Travels in Polynesia, China, India, Arabia, Egypt, &c., &c.*

**THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.**—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of *abominable imitations* are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

*CAUTION.—Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked* ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." *Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*

**ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.**

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CLEANSE YOUR BLOOD with Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the most thoroughly reliable alterative ever compounded. For scrofula, boils, ulcers, sores, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, and all disorders originating in vitiated blood, this medicine is unsurpassed.

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

is equally beneficial as a remedy for catarrh, rheumatism, and rheumatic gout. As a Tonic, it assists the process of digestion, stimulates the sluggish liver, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the body when debilitated by excessive fatigue or wasting illness. Physicians everywhere consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla

**The Best.**

It is a skilfully-prepared combination of the most powerful alteratives and tonics. No other blood-purifier gives equal satisfaction or is so universally in demand.

PREPARED BY
**Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.**
Sold by Druggists and Medicine Vendors.

Whole sale Depots, Howe, Balch & Co., 15, Hare Street Calcutta. H. E. Bode & Sons, 31, Elphinstone Circle, behind, Telephone Exchange Office, Bombay.

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No more **ASTHMA**
nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS
BY EMPLOYING
**Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder**
*The only medicine having obtained a reward.*
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
H. J. MARTYN & Co, at Poona.

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